

THE GERMAN PRESIDENT. HERR EBERT AND HIS PARTY.

Friedrich Ebert, the German President, is important not as a personality, but as the representative of a force. That force is German Socialism. It is true that German Socialism has had great personalities in its service—Bebel and the elder Liebknecht, for example, and still has leaders of strongly developed individuality, but Ebert certainly does not belong to the former, and hardly to the latter, category. He is a typical example of how a man can rise to the top of a political party by solid commonplace gifts of head and character, coupled with indefatigable industry and keen interest in his work. It is through these qualities that, at the beginning of 1918, he became president of the Social Democratic party after Haase, who had previously held that office, had succeeded with the nucleus of the Independents and it is because he was president of the party that he, later, became Chancellor. His past career is interesting only for its obscurity. In no essential particular does it differ from that of a score of his colleagues. He was born in 1871, as the son of a Heidelberg tailor, went through a saddler's apprenticeship, but early drifted into journalism and trade union officialdom. He was made editor of the Bremen Socialist paper, the *Bürgerzeitung*, in 1902, and became secretary of an artisan organization in 1900. The authority he acquired in these capacities gave him a seat in the Central Executive Committee of the party at the end of 1908; that is to say, five years before he was elected to the Reichstag by Elberfeld-Barmen. Down to the war he was, for the most part, one of the silent majority of the Parliamentary fraction, and since that time he appears to have distinguished himself mainly as the consistent champion of orthodoxy—in the sense of fidelity, not to the doctrines of Marx, but to the views of the majority of his colleagues. As the more solid and dependable of the two, he would probably have been given preference over Scheidemann, who was associated with him in the party presidency by the Socialist Congress at Würzburg in October, 1917, even if he had not had the superior claim in virtue of seniority.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TO WAR.
But if Ebert is personally uninteresting, the same cannot be said of the political force as the representative of which he alone has any significance in his new office. The attitude of German Socialism has to many people been one of the great puzzles of the war, and what they are doing now may for the moment deepen the mystery. They were described as the obsequious henchmen of Wilhelm II., and behold, they have flung him down and put themselves in his place. How are we to account for this apparent contradiction? Naturally, until the Socialists themselves are a little

more candid about their war policy than they have been so far, it will be impossible to give a very definite answer to this question; but precisely the latest developments in Germany suggest that they may, after all, only have been playing their own particular game, with a good deal of subtlety and shrewdness. If they had acted otherwise a German victory would have meant for them, if not practical extinction, at any rate serious detriment, and a German defeat might have involved them, along with everyone and everything else, in all the disagreeable consequences of Bolshevik anarchy. As it is, they can console themselves for national disaster by a party triumph which they might have had to struggle for through whole generations, if it had not been for the war and their country's failure in it. Paradoxical though it may seem to Englishmen, there are to-day, undoubtedly, many thousands of Germans who are rejoicing over the result of the war, because it means—at any rate seems for the moment to mean the realisation of their dearest and long-cherished political dream.

THE PARTY'S DILEMMA.
The outbreak of the war placed the German Socialists in a difficult dilemma. Throughout their career, as a party, they had denounced more vigorously than anyone else both militarism and all the other hateful things they have been engaged in fighting for during the last four years. They had consistently voted in the Reichstag against all estimates for the army, the navy, and the colonies. They were opposed to monarchy in general and to their own Emperor in particular. As soon as the crisis became acute in July, 1914, their central committee published a manifesto condemning the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in the strongest possible language, and protesting against a single German being sacrificed to the policy embodied in that document. Moreover, they knew quite well that the war was, in a special sense, being directed against themselves, that it was a deliberate attempt to sap their influence before it became really dangerous to the classes which really ruled Germany. Of that there can be no doubt. In the eyes of the dominant clique of Junkers and officers, successful wars were the great specific for political diseases. They regarded Socialism as the most serious of these ailments, and there was no doubt that Germany, where the most virulent form of it originated, had got it very badly. At the general elections of 1912 the Socialists polled 4,236,000 votes, or 34.8 per cent. of the total cast. They had risen steadily to that level for some decades at the cost of every other party in the country. In important areas, the Socialists were already in a large majority. Thus, with a total poll of 307,000, they took 76.48 per cent. of the votes given in Berlin. In the metropolitan area, their candidates received altogether 860,000 votes, which was equivalent to a population of some two and a half million. There were in-

dividual candidates who obtained polls which are unthinkable in this country. In the south division of Berlin, Ledebour, who has so frequently been mentioned as an Independent leader, was the choice of 149,000 electors. Another Independent, Zubell, received in the Berlin suburban constituency of Teltow-Beeskow no fewer than 163,770 votes, or 83,000 more than in the previous election of 1907. In the other big industrial centres, especially in the Protestant areas, a very similar state of affairs was found. At Hamburg-Altona, nearly 186,000 Socialist votes were given; at Leipzig, 98,800; at Dresden, 81,200; and at Munich, 67,600. These figures will help to explain what is happening in the big German towns now that militarism has been exposed as a sham and the discipline it enforced has gone to pieces.

THE PARALLEL OF 1870.
It was quite evident to all careful observers that if this kind of thing went on—as it was bound to do so long as the progressive industrialisation of the country continued—it must lead, before many decades had passed, to something in the nature of a revolution and the transfer of political power from the Prussian land magnates, in whose hands it was then concentrated, to the artisan classes. Experience had shown, however, that there was one effective check to the spread of Socialism. That was a successful war. In 1870, Bebel had opposed the war with all the force of his vigorous personality and his brilliant eloquence, but the result had been that the band of followers which he had gathered round him with so much labour had melted away, and he had to begin practically all over again. Would not similar circumstances produce a similar effect? That was the calculation of the Pan-Germans and the Junkers, and unquestionably, this reckoning was one of the main reasons why they drew the sword in 1914. At the same time, it was a desperate game, for the loss of the war to them meant the loss of everything. They knew it, and the Socialists knew it too. But what were the latter to do? If they had actively opposed the war while it was in progress and it had ended in a triumph for Germany, they would have suffered a setback similar to that which befell Bebel in 1870. On the other hand, if they shouted with the crowd they might well hope to hold their own, or even to extend their sway over the masses of the German people. In the other alternative—that of defeat—they would keep their organisation and their authority unimpaired, and be ready to take over the inheritance of the discredited rulers the moment the crisis came. This seems to be what has actually happened. It is, of course, impossible to say positively that the strength of Socialism in Germany to-day is such that it can continue to keep the reins of power in its hands, but we have seen what its forces were in 1912, and there can be no doubt that the military *débâcle* of the Empire has increased them enormously.

PAYING THE COST OF WAR. FRENCH FINANCIER'S SCHEME.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

M. Jacques Stern, Deputy for the Department of the Basses Alpes, who is a well-known specialist in financial questions, has developed a scheme for the liquidation of the cost of the war. M. Stern has already given his plan in broad lines to his colleagues on the fiscal legislation commission, and most of the members of the commission have approved his scheme. Many deputies belonging to various groups have signed the moving of a resolution tending in principle to found a financial company of the nations which will assess between them, in proportion to their respective populations and resources of contribution, the fiscal duties that will cover the expenses occasioned by the war.

The following are the principal arguments in support of the plan of M. Stern. In the first place what are the general expenses of the war? From fairly reliable statistics, the general war expenditure may be estimated at £35,000,000,000, divided thus: £23,400,000,000 for the Allies' war debt, and £11,600,000,000 for the enemy's war debt. Of this grand total of £35,000,000,000, it is necessary to deduct an equivalent corresponding to the receipts obtained through taxation, or about £4,000,000,000, leaving a debit balance to be covered of £31,000,000,000. If the rate of interest on capital be fixed at 5 per cent. and the necessary amortisation premium at 1 per cent. on a war debt of £31,000,000,000 for redemption in fifty years, annual drawings from a sinking fund would have to be covered in the sum of £1,139,800,000 by the Allies, and by a contribution of £668,400,000 annually by the enemy. Further, the amount of damages defined in principle by the armistice, and of which the burden has been accepted by the enemy, can be valued at a capital of £4,000,000,000.

But over and above this expense, how shall the £1,139,800,000 be allocated which is to pay all the expenses? In whatever manner this problem may be solved it seems that our war burdens, amounting annually to £1,139,800,000, should and ought to be distributed proportionately between the Allies, according to their respective populations and means of contributing. To this end, a financial company of nations should be created which would take over the war expenses of the Allies valued at £20,730,000,000. This company would create an international security, of which each associated State would pay the interest and amortisation for its own quota, all the

associated States guaranteeing jointly the total annuity of £1,139,800,000, each one of these allotted national shares being respectively stated in dollars, pounds sterling, francs, roubles, and so on. Each section of this international loan should only be negotiable in the country where it falls due.

M. Stern further says: The world's economic restoration depends upon measures that will restore credit, for without credit no human activity is possible. The bill for all the belligerents to foot by the end of December, 1917, amounted to £26,384,000,000. This sum is thus subdivided among the Allies:—

Great Britain	£ 5,460,000,000
France	£ 4,076,800,000
Russia	£ 3,681,600,000
United States	£ 1,260,600,000
Italy	£ 1,216,800,000
Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Portugal	£ 1,144,000,000

Total for the Allies £16,873,000,000
Central Empires £ 9,560,400,000

The Swiss Banking Corporation arrived at other conclusions. This body estimates the outlays for all the belligerents from August, 1914, to July, 1918, at over £35,000,000,000, as stated in my previous message. M. Jacques Stern points out that the annual Budgets amounting to £27,300,000,000, are covered by Consolidated and short-term loans. Further, in the resolution to be submitted to Parliament, details are given of the respective populations of the Allied Powers and the Central, their respective Budgetary expenses, and the yearly burdens resulting from their National Debts. The promoters of this far-reaching scheme regard it as imperative to discriminate between the ordinary annual expenditure of each State and the extraordinary charges resulting from participation in the international conflict. In future, each State would fix as it likes the expenses in connection with its interior administration, its pre-war debt, and the political or social reforms necessary to its own development. War expenses are another affair. The financial association of the nations would issue an international security, the interest and amortisation of which would be borne by each State according to its apportioned part. All the States in partnership would jointly guarantee the total annual interest and amortisation, estimated at £1,139,800,000. To each State in partnership an amount of stock would be delivered equal to its actual war outlay. The State can give this stock to its creditors as security, but it will be liable to the financial international association for an annual payment equal to its "contributive part," corresponding proportionately to the number of inhabitants.

"GUARANTEE" PROPOSAL.

The financial association is to receive from each partner State a guarantee, secured by the Customs, Government monopolies, State railways, etc., and in the event of a State failing to meet its engagements it would lose its administrative rights to these sources of revenue. The total charges would represent 3.43 per cent. of the sum total of the national wealth of the nations taken together, estimated by M. Raoul Peret, President of the Budget Commission, at £102,280,000,000. Patriots may reason that Germany and her allies responsible for the war should bear all the moral and material consequences; that is, a yearly outlay of £1,700,000,000. Though good in principle, this reasoning will be difficult to apply for the moment, because the revenue derived from the public wealth of the Central and their allies did not reach £2,900,000,000 in 1914. What would these revenues be worth to-day, with the depreciation of the enemy's money on all the markets? The war burdens, it is argued, should be divided between the allied States proportionately to their populations. An initial penalty would be imposed on the enemy for the entire reparation of damages done, estimated provisionally at £4,000,000,000. Our enemies, it is thought, are sure to ask for admission to such a financial system, which, through its working and large means, is the only way by which we may arrive at the re-establishment of the credit of each partner State and a sound monetary system. This problem is to be submitted to, and decided upon, by the Allied Governments, which will have the exclusive right to draw up the conditions and guarantees under which the enemy may be granted admission to the financial association of the nations after this terrible crime he has committed. For the moment we have only to consider the financial consequences resulting from the dividing among the Allies of an annual outlay of £1,139,800,000, and a debt of not less than £20,730,000,000. M. Jacques Stern and others will submit to the high assembly the proposed resolution, confident that if the Allies arrive at a common agreement to distribute equitably between themselves the general war expenses which have, or have not yet, been attributed to the enemy they will rapidly re-establish throughout the world the essential conditions for economic development—in one word, credit.

DANES FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES.

"At least 73,000 Danes have fought, side by side with England and her Allies, against the Germans," said Mr. W. Petersen, speaking at Liverpool Street Hotel, London, recently. "Thousands of Danes in this country, being refused for the Army, went out to Canada, Australia and America, where they enlisted."

BUY TO-DAY

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

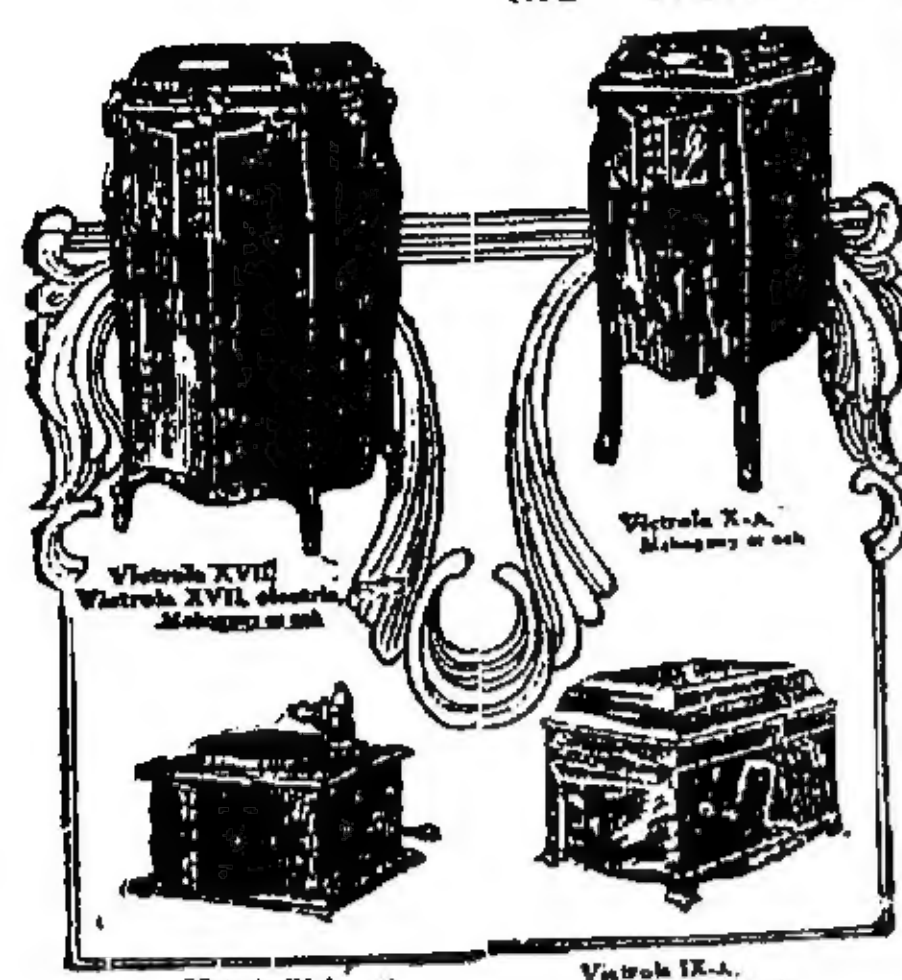
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His Excellency Major-General Ventris,
Sir William and Lady Rees Davies,
Commodore and Mrs. Gurner.

Saturday, February 22nd, at 9.15 p.m.

PRICES:
DRESS CIRCLE AND ORCH. STALLS \$3.00
STALLS \$2.00
PIT AND GALLERY \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THE CORONET
February 15th, and 16th, 1919.
WILLIAM S. HART

in
"HELL'S HINGES."
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
CHARLIE AT THE SHOW
FATTY'S CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.
BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 487.
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE ANNA ALMEIDA CASE.

"NINE MONTHS IS GOING TO BE HELL."

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing on behalf of Anna Almeida, who is under sentence of 9 months' hard labour for returning from banishment, applied unsuccessfully for the re-opening of the case.

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., appeared for the Police.

Mr. Goldring stated that there were certain facts which he wished to bring before the Magistrate's notice. In the first place, he had been in communication with the Captain-Superintendent of Police in regard to the woman, for whom subscriptions were being raised amongst people in the Colony to pay her passage to Singapore, whether she desired to proceed. Owing to some misunderstanding, which he had no doubt the C.S.P. would admit, the case, which he asked to be postponed, was not remanded, with the result that when the woman was brought before the Magistrate he did not appear. He actually had a certain amount of money in his possession to pay the woman's passage to Singapore.

After having consulted the C.S.P., he received a message from the latter to the effect that the question of sending the woman to Singapore could not be considered as she was a deportee from the Colony. He did not understand, however, that the woman was to have been brought before the Magistrate and sentenced. The woman was banished on June 28th, 1917, and she returned. He knew of one occasion when she did return because she visited his office on the same matter which brought her again to the Colony, namely, certain goods. When she was deported, her furniture, etc., to the value of \$78, which she had in the Colony, was left to be disposed of. The money was in the hands of a Police officer, who was no longer in the Police Force, Sergeant Fowler. His client endeavoured to get that money and another sum of \$34, due her by a lady friend. She came back to the Colony to see him with the idea of recovering the money. He had done his best, but the result seemed doubtful, because he had the money been collected, it would have either been in the Treasury or in the Police books.

Mr. Wolfe: I think it is a purely private matter.

Mr. Goldring: I think the money might have been deposited.

Mr. Wolfe: I have not looked up the Police books.

Mr. Goldring remarked that that was the reason for the woman's return. He was told on enquiry, that Sergeant Fowler might have turned the money over to the Police when he left. When the woman came to his office, he told her it was foolish for her to have done so. Then she went back to Macao, and, after seeing the Governor of Macao, returned with a letter to the A.D.C., or somebody, setting forth the facts and making it a sort of justification for her return. She thought it would be a good excuse. He did not think that she wished to stay either in Hongkong or Macao. However, that might be, he thought the Magistrate had passed an exceedingly heavy sentence a sentence which was usually passed on the most hardened criminal. The woman was over 50 years of age, and had no means of subsistence. He thought they could afford to be merciful, and he suggested that she should be sent back to Macao, because she could not be sent to Singapore. Nine months was going to be hell for a woman without money. It was awful for a woman of her age to serve 9 months in prison in Hongkong. She came to Hongkong thinking that the letter was a sufficient guarantee.

The Magistrate remarked that when the woman came in January she had a letter from the Commissioner of Police. She saw Mr. Wolfe and he told the woman that she should not come back again without the permission of the Hongkong Government. She was asked not to show her face in Hongkong again, but, a fortnight later, she returned.

Mr. Goldring: With a letter from a high official.

Mr. Wolfe replied that the letter was sent to the A.D.C. and began "Monsieur Camarade." That could hardly be called an official communication.

Mr. Goldring replied that his client thought it a sufficiently good protection. She wanted her \$78 back. If a person were absent from the Colony she could not bring an action without being able to put up securities, and there would be all sorts of obstacles put in her way. She was not a young woman and her earning capacity was small; except, perhaps, as a seamstress. She had a bona fide belief that the letter would be a protection to her. Her English was not of the best, and therefore, she might not have understood. He, himself, had advised her to go back and do things in a proper manner. If she could get to Singapore, she would have enough money for her passage, and she would not land destitute. In any case, the sentence inflicted was terrible. He thought the best thing would be to send her to Macao, and, with the assistance of the C.S.P., endeavour to trace the money.

The C.S.P. said he had a conversation with Mr. Goldring referring to subscriptions for sending the woman to Singapore, and promised to consider the matter. After making further enquiries, (Continued at foot of next column.)

OP-UM SMUGGLING.

CHINESE FINED \$10,000.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 189 tacks of opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendants, pleaded guilty on behalf of the first defendant.

Inspector Gordon stated that the two men came together to the Kowloon Railway Station, and booked tickets for Shek Lung. The luggage was searched and part of the opium was found concealed in the middle of several Chinese books, while the other opium was found concealed round a rattan basket. The men had returned from Singapore and had, apparently, evaded the Customs' officers there. When the opium was discovered, the first defendant claimed the luggage, but when the Police wanted to open the box, they found that the second defendant had the key. The Police arrested both men, because they feared that if they let one go, the other would disclaim possession of the opium. The Police, however, were ready to accept the plea of the first defendant.

Mr. d'Almada stated that the first defendant had been a travelling trader in Netherlands India for four years and was returning to his country, via Singapore and Hongkong. He had been asked by a friend to convey a parcel of books to someone in the country, and, to oblige the man, undertook to do this. He met the second defendant on board the vessel at Penang. They subsequently lived at the same boarding house here, and took the same train to Canton. The first defendant was suffering from beriberi, and, therefore, gave the key to second defendant.

Mr. Wood discharged the second defendant. He informed the first defendant that the value of the opium was \$2,340 and that the opium found on him was worth \$46. He imposed fines amounting to \$10,000 with the alternative of twelve months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

CHINESE COAL THIEVES.

BOATMEN'S INGENUITY FRUSTRATED.

The ingenious attempt and jinkowner failure of two Chinese—one a junk-owner and the other a boatman—to escape with the coal they had stowed away on the *Kongri Maru*, was related at the Marine Court yesterday, when Chang Tai, master of a sampan, and Wang Chui, a boatman, were charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

Sergeant Edward Bond, stated that when he was on patrol duty off Kelp Island, he noticed the defendants' sampan leaving the *Kongri Maru*, which was discharging a cargo of coal. He called out to the men to stop, but no attention was paid. He, thereupon, fired a revolver and the defendants, immediately afterwards, capsized the craft. They swam to some junks a little distance away and concealed themselves in junk 282v.

The boat, when it was capsized was three parts full of coal.

The defendants pleaded that, frightened by the shot, they both rushed to one side of the boat, with the result that it capsized.

Mr. Beckwith fined each defendant \$25 or one month's imprisonment.

however, he found it was impossible to send the woman to Singapore as the Singapore authorities would send her straight back. Continuing, Mr. Wolfe said the woman had been sent away as an undesirable character—as a procuress of women and girls—and it was impossible for the Singapore authorities to allow her to land there. He informed Mr. Goldring of that fact, but regretted not having informed him that the remand, therefore, fell through. Mr. Goldring had stated that he (the C.S.P.) had not told him that the woman had been sentenced. He must have accidentally omitted to tell him; that was why he suggested appearing to-day. However, that did not in any way alter the facts of the case, which were as the Magistrate had already stated. The woman came back with a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Macao and he sent her back the same day on a steamer, warning her, and sending a letter to the Commissioner of Police, definitely informing him that she was liable to imprisonment for returning to Hongkong, unless she was provided with a permit. She had returned again, and he had her charged. He did not think the sentence too severe.

The woman came into it with her eyes open, and, if the Police were to allow that sort of thing, every Chinese or other person banished, would be flooding him with letters from Commissioners of Police and the Colony would be crowded with banished. There was a proper procedure, and he had recently allowed a banished to pass through the Colony, as there was no other easy way of going from Canton to the Coast Ports. The Police had, in that instance, received a letter from the firm of solicitors acting on his behalf, and the man passed through the Colony, under the surveillance of the Police. As regards the \$78, he would be glad to be of any assistance to Mr. Goldring.

The Magistrate: I will reduce the sentence, by three months, to six months' hard labour.

The defendant, when she was led out of Court, exclaimed: "I never kept girls for bad purposes; it is a lie."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

The Commandant's records, with deep regret, the deaths of No. 709 Corporal W. Tulip, Machine-gun Co., on February 12th, 1919, and No. 359 Pte. H. Macfarlane, "A" Co., on 7th Feb., 1919.

No. 601 Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, from 27th Feb., 1919.

No. 836 Pte. G. Fowler, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from 17th Feb., 1919.

No. 877 Pte. C. B. Buyers and No. 896 Pte. R. C. Faithfull, "D" Co., are permitted to resign under Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, dated 12th Feb., 1919.

TRANSFER.

No. 173 Corporal H. B. L. Dowbiggin, "B" Co., and No. 315 Pte. A. T. Stubbs, "A" Co., are transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 11th Feb., 1919.

LEAVE.

Capt. G. G. Wood, is granted 3 months' leave, from 20th April, 1919.

Capt. C. Chumplin, is granted 19 months' extension of leave, from 28th Feb., 1919.

Lieut. H. R. Hancock, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 11th Dec., 1919.

Capt. G. S. Archibald, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from day of departure.

Corpl. D. Austin, Engineer Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 1st May, 1919.

Loc. Corpl. P. H. Rolfe, Signalling Section, is granted 12 months' leave, from 27th March, 1919.

Pte. W. L. Lensk, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, from 18th Feb., 1919.

Pte. L. C. Robinson, Signalling Section, is granted 6 months' leave, from 19th Feb., 1919.

Pte. J. G. Garraway, "B" Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 23rd April, 1919.

Pte. A. T. Fiddell, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 10th Feb., 1919.

Spr. M. M. Maas, Engineer Co., is granted 8 months' leave, from 10th March, 1919.

Spr. W. Weir, Engineer Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 1st May, 1919.

(a) The attention of all concerned is drawn to Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, which is re-issued for information: 7 (2) Every member of the Hongkong Defence Corps who attains the age of fifty-five years while being a member of the said Corps shall upon attaining that age be discharged unless he elects to continue to be subject to military service.

After the honourable service they have rendered during the War the General Officer Commanding is of opinion they need have no hesitation now in availing themselves of the terms of the Act.

(b) All men who have passed their 48th birthday will be excused all parades until further notice.

(c) All men who have passed their 41st birthday will be required to do Musketry and the parades requisite for T.E.T. only.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 17th Feb.: 6.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday, 18th Feb.: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. All Layers.

Friday, 21st Feb.: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

6.15 p.m. Left Half Co. All Layers.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

(1) Members as detailed by C.S.M. will parade at Lyceum at 6 p.m. on February 19th. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 5 p.m. and return after run is completed.

Officer on duty on February 19th: Captain W. Russell.

(2) N.C.O.'s and men who have not settled their accounts for Company Dinner are requested to do so early.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Sunday, 16th Feb.: The Infantry Battalion will parade as under at King's Park, Range to fire as follows:—

200 yards, (a) five rounds per man at 3 tiles per man in 45 seconds, (b) 15 rounds per man at a Silhouette Figure No. 3 in one minute, from command "Rapid Fire." Rifles to be loaded and 4 rounds in Magazine. Rifles to stand in trench as in Practice 7 of the Annual Musketry Course.

The Platoon obtaining the highest percentage of hits will become holders of the Pollock Cup for one year.

Dress, drill order with pouches.

Time of starting:—

8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon.

8.30 a.m. Machine-gun Company and Mounted Section.

9.00 a.m. No. 3 Platoon and Signalling Section.

9.30 a.m. "D" Company.

10.00 a.m. No. 4 Platoon.

10.30 a.m. "2"

11.00 a.m. "5"

11.30 a.m. "7"

12.00 noon "6"

12.30 p.m. "1"

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Tuesday, 18th Feb.: 4.15 p.m. The following N.C.O.'s and men and others who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing) and have not fired

these practices at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practice 1 and 2. Lieut. Corpl. F. J. Murray, Ptes. W. Schofield, F. H. Smith, J. Marshall, J. M. Murray, B. Young, P. T. Rozario, R. M. Silva, G. A. Carvalho, D. Ritchie, W. B. Hand, A. K. Mackenzie, Joseph W. Taylor, and H. Sykes.

Dress, drill order with pouches. Officer in Charge, Lieut. C. H. Blason. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 2 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 21st Feb.: 5.15 p.m. As for Tuesday, February 18th. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Blason. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 2 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

"D" COMPANY. N.C.O.'s and men over 30 years of age who wish to fire their Musketry Course are asked to send their names to the O.C. Company.

Monday, 17th Feb.: 5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

ORDERS FOR CANTON COMPANY BY SEC. LIEUT. J. K. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Reference Order, dated 7th February, 1919, the Parade order for Saturday, February 15th, at Headquarters, is cancelled. Compensation for loss of parade will take place as stated.

Monday, 17th Feb.: 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 19th Feb.: 3 p.m. 16 Cadets as detailed fall in outside City Hall.

G. F. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

The dress for Officers attending the Engineers' Ball on February 14th is Mess Dress (for those in possession of it).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

GOOD SERVICE MEDALS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to award the Police Reserve Good Service medal to the following:

1. Chief Inspector Mason, M.C. (on Active Service).

2. Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin.

3. Staff Inspector R. G. McEwen.

4. Accountant A. Balcan.

5. Staff Inspector B. W. Tape.

6. Musketry Inspector Fisher.

7. Inspector F. A. V. Ribeiro.

8. Inspector Un How Fan.

9. Cr. Sergt. 41 Pun Yun Fong.

10. Cr. Sergt. 545 C. M. Castro.

11. Cr. Sergt. 657 Faithfull.

12. Sergt. 568 M. Baptista.

13. Sergt. 4 George Lee.

14. Bandsman 553 D. C. Baptista.

15. P.C. 537 J. G. Ozorio.

16. P.C. 534 N. C. Loreuciano.

17. P.C. 599 A. M. Silva.

18. P.C. 703 A. Hicks.

19. P.C. 707 E. J. Noronha.

General Order No. 8, of 1919, also states that His Excellency has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service medal to P.C. 161 Leung (Cheung Man, who has been commended on three occasions since August, 1918, for meritorious conduct.

INSPECTION.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will inspect the Police Reserve Force at 3.45 p.m. to-day (Saturday, February 15th) on the Murray Parade ground. Blue uniform, helmets with spikes, belts and rifles. Fall in at H.K.D.C. Headquarters, at 3 p.m. sharp. All General and Total Exempts to attend. No. 2 Co. will parade at 2.40 p.m.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS Will attend at H.K.D.C. Headquarters ground, at 2.15 p.m.

PARADE REPORTS.

The sending of Weekly Parade Reports (Form No. 10), is discontinued until further orders.

Hongkong, February 14th, 1919.

CONCERT IN ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE.

A very successful Concert was held in the Royal Naval Theatre, on Thursday evening, in aid of the Naval and Garrison Wesleyan Church Organ Fund. There was a large attendance and the Committee are glad to state that the required sum was obtained. They thank all whose services tended towards the success of the evening.

The following programme was carried out, the items being all of excellent quality and highly appreciated, the audience demanding numerous encores:—

Pianoforte Duet, "Qui Vive" (Gantz).

Mrs. M. Stanley and Mr. Wain.

Song, "A perfect day," Mr. Jennings.

Song, "More in Borrow," Mr. Jennings.

Song, Waltz Song from "Tom Jones," Mrs. M. Stevenson.

Song, "The Watchman," Mr. E. T. Crocker.

Song, "Mother of Mine," Mrs. Duncan.

Pianoforte Solo.—(a) Waltz in G flat. (Chopin).

(b) "Charger of the Hussars" (Spindler).

Mr. F. Trijsenaar.

Song, "Until," Mrs. Duncan.

Imitations, Mr. Day.

Song, "The Hunt's up," Mr. E. T. Crocker.

Song, "May day at Islington," Mrs. M. Stevenson.

Song, "At Dawning," Mr. Jennings.

Song, "On the Staff," Mr. Jennings.

SPORT.

GOLF
ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Mr. H. J. Gedge has kindly offered to present a silver cup for a Hong Four Ball competition to be competed for under the following conditions:

To be played as a knock-out tournament by four ball matches over the main course at Fanling. Scoring to be on the American plan, i.e., one point for the best ball, and one for the lower aggregate score of the two players of each side, at each hole. Competitors (all of whom must be members of or subscribers to the club) to enter in couples; both must belong to the same Hong (or Government Department, Regiment, etc.). Any number of couples belonging to the same Hong, etc., may enter. Handicaps to be arranged by a special sub-committee to be appointed for the purpose. Entries may be made at Happy Valley, Fanling or to the Hon. Secretary. Entries to close on the 28th instant.

CAPTAIN'S CUP

The winner of the February round for this Cup was P. Maitland with a score of 93 in 18 holes.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

In this League match, to be played at Kowloon today, at 2.15 p.m., the home team will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, L. J. Blackburn, D. M. Goodall, C. P. James, C. S. Stimpson, L. E. S. Hodge, H. H. Taylor, H. Overy, R. Pestonji, A. de Souza and E. J. Edwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The defeat of the Club by the Royal Engineers, on Saturday, has put an entirely different complexion on the Hongkong League, for which, until their reverse, the Club were the favourites. The Navy team is now fancied; indeed, the sailors may easily win both competitions. They have to play the Royal Engineers and the Club in the Hongkong League. A victory over the sailors would put the sailors a point ahead of the Club, so that a win for the Club would be an absolute necessity if they are to carry off the cup. Even if the sailors again rise to the occasion and defeat the Navy, a win for the Navy over the Club will give them the league, although in that case the Club would be content with a draw, which would leave them a point ahead of their opponents.

A meeting of the Hongkong League was held in Victoria Barracks on Thursday evening, Mr. J. Wilton presiding. Two Navy players, Brotherhood and Ward, were re-instated in the 2nd Division. The resignation of the University was accepted, and all matches in which they have taken part were erased from the records. With regard to the re-arrangement of postponed fixtures, it was decided to leave the matter to Club secretaries to arrange dates between themselves, notifying the league Secretary as soon as settled. The next meeting will be held on the first Thursday, in March.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed, the chief business being to receive the Referee's Board's recommendation in the case of three players ordered off the field in the Club v. Navy match, played on 7th December, 1918, and in the South China Athletic v. Royal Engineers match, played on 26th January, 1919. All the offenders received the usual punishment, viz., nothing. Four out of the five first division teams have had players sent off the field this season for unseemly conduct, but, so far, not one of the offenders has been punished. Last Saturday there was another disgraceful exhibition which ended in two players being ordered off the field in the Navy v. South China Athletic match, but the football authorities have not yet dealt with this case, so the same players will be at liberty to create another disturbance to-day if they are playing. Nearly all the trouble has been due this season to men losing their tempers and starting to fight. A man cannot be expected to take a deliberate blow from anybody without returning it, but a player is surely not justified in striking the law into his own hands and striking an opponent because he is beaten, or imagines himself fouled. The player to make an example of such a case is clearly the man who strikes the first blow, but the football authorities cannot, apparently, grasp this, and solemnly "admonish" or "reprimand," which is like pouring water on a duck's back.

It was proposed by Mr. Black, and seconded by Mr. Wong, that the services of two Indian policemen be sought to assist with the crowd of Chinese spectators when the South China Athletic are playing. On the proposal of Mr. Gurnard, seconded by Mr. Wilton, the Hon. Sec. was requested to write to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holsen asking him to accept office in the Association as a Vice-President, and to the Rev. Mr. Buntley, O.P., requesting him to become a Council member. The Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong F.C. announced that £200 had been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Linfield Fund as a result of the Charity matches played on Boxing Day.

There is no first division football to-day, but the South China Athletic and the Royal Engineers meet in the semi-final of the shield competition and a great game is expected. There are two second division matches taking place, and between the Bluff and Doornbos, and St. Joseph's College having been postponed on account of the Police Riot.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE
"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, Will you kindly permit me to use your columns to voice what I feel sure, are the sentiments of the Garrison, both past and present.

The "Services' Entertainment Fund," has for the past two and a half years very considerably relieved the lot of the Troops stationed in Hongkong. It has provided funds for bathing, picnics, whist-drives, concerts, sports, tournaments and many other means of entertainment, when these were badly needed, counter-acting the hardships entailed by the high rate of exchange and the then scale of pay.

On the occasion of the closing of the Fund, our hearty thanks are due to the generous subscribers who have been ever willing to give donations when called upon. The kind thought which prompted these subscriptions is fully appreciated. Our thanks are also due to the Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Committee who have worked so hard and ungrudgingly to make the Fund the great success which it has been; in this connection, the names of the following gentlemen are worthy of special mention: The Rev. T. Robinson, Rev. G. Hastings, Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, and Chief Writer F. Warner.

In recording these sentiments, the letter is not complete without an appreciation of the work put in by Mr. T. W. Dowley, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, whose unflinching energy and unflinching interest has been responsible for many gifts of cigarettes.—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE GARRISON.
Hongkong, February 14th, 1919.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 14th.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE BANK.

A new bank organised by the manager of the Taiwan Bank and Chinese capitalists will be opened shortly with its headquarters in Formosa and branches in Canton and Singapore. It will be named the "We Nam Bank." The manager of the Taiwan Bank has been elected Chief manager, and Chinese have been elected as advisers and committee. The Chief Manager will proceed to Japan shortly in the interests of this new enterprise.

BURGLARY IN SHAMEN.

It is reported that during the Chinese New Year holidays a hundred pieces of silk, valued at \$7,000, were stolen from a godown in Shamen.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN TO THE RESCUE.

We are informed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has wired to the Speaker of the Canton Parliament stating that, in view of the present position of the Chinese envoys at the Peace Conference in Paris, he will, on his own initiative, proceed to Europe with a view to offering assistance to the envoys at this critical time.

OVERDRAFTS AT THE GERMAN BANK.

The liquidator of the German Bank has asked the Tachun how to settle the accounts of alien enemies who, between them, owe the bank more than \$400,000. The Tachun has ordered proceedings to be taken in the Civil Court, immediately. All the Germans will be sent to Shanghai on the 28th inst. for repatriation.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

A message from Shanghai states that the Conference, which should have been opened on February 15th, has now been postponed, as the Chief of the Northern envoys has not yet arrived. The Conference will be held in the German Club. The German Consulate will serve as a lodging for the Northern envoys and the German bank, as the temporary resting place of the Southern delegates. It is said that the Allied Consuls in Shanghai will be invited to attend the Conference and will be requested to hear all discussions and witness the decisions.

serve parade. The match on the fixture list between 87th Co. R.G.A. and the 88th Co. R.G.A., which should have taken place yesterday evening, was postponed.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SHIELD COMPETITION SEMI-FINAL.

Royal Engineers v. South China Athletic—Club ground. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

South China Athletic Res. v. Navy Res.—Military ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon—Navy ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

The following team will represent Kowloon in a second division League match v. the 83rd Co. R.G.A., to-day, at 4.30 p.m. on the Navy Ground:—F. M. de Brito; A. Jackson and C. R. Garg; A. van Langenberg; G. Whitton and A. Simmons; P. Wheeler; J. Rasmussen; T. L. Knight; W. A. Hyder and D. A. Hyder. Reserves:—J. Lima and E. Mason.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
QUESTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Mr. J. M. Alves, a shareholder in the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions at the meeting of shareholders to be held in the Hongkong Hotel, at 11.30 a.m. to-day.

ON THE BALANCE SHEET.

1.—Will the Directors be good enough to state clearly and separately:—

(a) The amount of the book values of such properties as are fully developed?

(b) The book values of such properties as are not developed or only partly developed?

2.—Does the amount of \$180,000 for rent include any rent on undeveloped properties? If so, please state how much?

3.—Has a proper valuation of the Company's properties ever been made? If so, please state when and by whom and what was the valuation given for?

(a) The Company's developed properties.

(b) The Company's undeveloped properties.

4.—Will the Directors adopt the practice of having a valuation of the Company's properties made at least once in every two years and cause such valuation figures to be printed as a footnote on every annual balance sheet for the information of shareholders?

5.—In view of the fact that the Company has held for a good number of years land in Kowloon, which should have been built upon long ago, will the Directors explain the reasons for not building up funds of the Company by the acquisition of a site at Bowen Road overlooking the N.Y.K. quarters, which site it is understood is subsequently found to be most expensive for building?

6.—For reason given in question No. 5, will the Directors explain to the meeting their justification in acquiring a piece of land in May Road on which it is believed they proposed to erect a building instead of employing the money proposed to be spent in a paying proposition by leasing up good rent-paying terraces on the valuable piece of the Company's ground between Carnarvon and Mody Roads, now as tenancy courts?

7.—Will the Directors give the shareholders some information, as to the cost of K.M.L. 481 in view of the appreciation of land values at Mongkok, have the Directors thought of any scheme so as to make the best of this bad bargain which undoubtedly is responsible for a good portion of the \$905,000 due under Mortgage Account, the interest on which has absorbed a good slice of our annual revenue?

INSURANCE RESERVE FUND.

8.—Considering that the rate of insurance premium on properties in Kowloon is now reasonably low, would it not appear most businesslike for the part of the Directors to abandon the policy of the Company carrying a part of its own insurance and thereby releasing the deposit in Mortgage and Loans of \$905,000 (which is, apparently, necessary at least in order to lay available for the insurance reserve), thus obtaining the necessary funds with which to carry on the development of our undeveloped properties?

The Directors' attention is invited to the rate of interest earned on the investment in Mortgage and Loans—a bare 4.50 per cent. per annum—as per the figure in the P. & L. A/C. \$2,955.15 and further that the premium now assessed does not exceed \$1,100.00 which the Company can well afford to pay.

HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

9.—In 1917 the balance was \$1,683; on 9/2/18 the amount of \$683 was written off, hence the balance should be \$1,000, whereas the balance sheet states this asset at \$950. Without wishing to press the point, will the Directors explain how the shrinkage has occurred?

CASH AND AT BANK \$3,351.32.

10.—In view of the heavy payments for interest on overdrafts occurring at any time, will the Directors state the amount of cash in hand and at Bank separately?

INTEREST AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

11.—Interest on Mortgage and Deposits, \$68,517.04. It appears that the Company besides raising money by mortgaging the Company's properties also invests deposits at a tempting rate of interest, apparently 7½ per cent. Can the Directors explain why the amount of deposits was not stated in the balance sheet? Is it part of the Company's business to receive deposits, and how are such deposits secured? If the deposits are included in the amount of \$905,000 shown on the figures relating to Mortgage and Deposits respectively and also inform the meeting of the average rate of interest paid under each head?

GENERAL CHARGES.

12.—In 1914, \$3,379.77; 1915, \$3,070.00; 1916, \$3,732.17; 1917, \$3,536.97; 1918, \$2,415.33. Will the Directors explain how these amounts appear each year up regularly and so uniformly, when article No. 23 already provides to the General Managers \$8,000 for the office expenses?

REIMBURSEMENT TO GENERAL MANAGERS.

13.—Article No. 23 clearly states that the General Managers are entitled to 5 per cent. of the net profit of the year. Now 5 per cent. of \$137,339.97 (profit for 1918) would be \$7,866.99, whereas we see in the P. & L. A/C. that they were paid \$2,544.05. Please explain this. Is it possible that Directors' fees \$3,000, and retainer \$2,544.05 are not included as working expenses for the purpose of calculating such remuneration?

DIVIDEND ON PROFITS.

14.—In 1914 when the amount of rent collected was \$139,130.23 with no profit on sales of properties, the Directors thought it fit to declare a dividend of 30 cents. Now in 1918 with rent figures of \$180,702.00 (with no possibility of rental falling off for the next five years) together with a profit of \$67,665.09 on sales of properties, the Directors decide to pay a dividend of 30 cents only. Will the Directors explain their reasons?

REPAIRS.

15.—Picking up this item from the P. & L. A/C. from 1914, I notice the following:—1914, about \$14,397.97; 1915, about \$16,116.24; 1916, about \$13,639.98; 1917, about \$15,208.17; 1918, about \$17,070.30. In five consecutive years \$76,492.66 have been spent irrespective of the amounts of rent received. Do the Directors not consider such expenditure excessive?

16.—Is there really a necessity for an equalisation of Dividend Fund at present with property business so brisk and so prosperous? Should not the proposed transfer to the equalisation fund really be made to a general reserve fund in order to carry out the obvious intention of borrowing as little as possible for the payment of the dividend?

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

17.—Cannot the procedure of electing Directors at the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company be otherwise than the usual "old" custom whereby a paid servant of the Company would, as it were, force into the hands of any one of the shareholders present at the meeting (a member of his fancy, of course) a slip of paper with a sort of mandatory that so and so should year, which generally leads to a permanent?

18.—Could not the Company furnish with the annual report to shareholders a list containing the names of any twenty important and large shareholders besides the names of the retiring Directors from which any five persons considered by them best suited to look after the interests of the Company?

19.—Without imputing anything to the present Board, would not such a plan be more conducive to the attainment of closer attention to the interests of the Company generally, and also solve the tendency towards "successors" which must necessarily obtain when selections from a limited number of Hongkong business men who apparently form an unofficial association of directors?

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

20.—The Articles of Association of the Company being obsolete in the light of the present law on Companies, will the Directors instruct the Company's solicitors to submit to the shareholders up-to-date articles which should contain provisions dealing with the suggestion dealt in question No. 13?

FINALLY.

21.—Do the Directors agree with me that had there been more energy, clearer foresight, better management and less over-trading, the financial position of the Company would have been so improved that the market value of our shares, which are worth \$12.50, would be quoted more than \$7.50, the present market value?

22.—Would it not be better finance to issue 5 per cent. debentures with interest payable half-yearly for the purpose of replacing the Mortgage amounting to \$800,000 from their recurrence on the balance sheet, which may be now considered as a fixed liability, almost in the nature of capital, and which appears to be required as additional capital in view of the large amount invested in property?

KOWLOON.

23.—Will not the Directors seriously consider the advisability of confining the Company's operations to Kowloon, which even without going outside the Company's undeveloped properties, offers unrivalled opportunity for business and the energies of the Directors?

ENGINEERS' AND SHIP-BUILDERS' DANCE.

LAST NIGHT'S FUNCTION.

If a good-humoured, bustling crowd of over 800 dancing on a perfect floor with accommodation for a little more than half that number, and splendid music, go to make a successful dance, then the "Victory" Ball, arranged by the Engineers and Shipbuilders in the City Hall, last night, was an unqualified success. As was expected, the European community of Hongkong was fully represented, and the scene in the Hall was reminiscent of dances arranged by the Institute in pre-war days, when the annual Ball was a long-looked-forward-to event.

The scheme of decorations was much admired, flags, palms and coloured lights being used with artistic taste. Dancing commenced at a few minutes after 9 p.m. and continued until after 1.30 a.m. The arrival of His Excellency the Office Administrator of the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, was heralded with the playing of the National Anthem. H.E. danced the first dances with Miss Graham, the others in the set being H.E. Major-General Ventris and Mrs. Dyer, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Macdonald, and Mr. Graham and Mrs. Chatham.

The supper arrangements were in the charge of the Hongkong Hotel, and in spite of the unprecedentedly large gathering, gave every satisfaction.

WISEMAN'S CAFE.

A new dancing hall, approximately 60 square feet in area, has been added to Wiseman's Cafe. This improvement, it is said, will be very popular, especially in the winter months. The manager, Mr. Dr. M. Goodall, in thus catering for the young people, who have supported his weekly dance, has replaced the tile flooring of his biggest room with a boarded floor, being used as a godown by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

It is the intention of the management to hold two dinner dances and a tea dance every week, but whether this programme will be carried out, for long will depend entirely on the patronage received. The first dance is on Monday

S & W FRUIT, BRAND for QUALITY FISH, and VEGETABLES in tins.

Now that food is so costly, and food conservation is so vital you should take every precaution to buy the best, it goes farthest, and we can supply that quality at exceptionally low prices.

Just Received from AMERICA

CANNED PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, EGG PLUMS, GREENGAGES, PINEAPPLES, BLACK CHERRIES, WHITE CHERRIES, FRUIT SALAD.

Californian Sardines in tins with Tomato, Mustard, Soused, Fresh.

An excellent Breakfast Dish.

ASPARAGUS, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CARROTS, STRING BEANS, RIPE OLIVES, CAULIFLOWER.

Piemontes Morrones, Boneless Sardines.

French Style Mustard, Dill Pickles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 15th, and 16th, 9.15 p.m. Performance.

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 24.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Epoch 6—The Three Vengeances.

In this epoch, the Count rapidly completes his schemes for the downfall of the three men who were responsible for his years of misery at the Chateau d'If.

COTTRELL BROTHERS

Eccentric Acrobats.

Miss SOPHIE COTTRELL in Songs and Dances.

MATINEE

Sunday, February 16th, at 6 p.m.

THE MAN INSIDE

Presents Edwin Stevens.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Voeux Road, West, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Eiderdown Quilts

6' x 7' 6" x 6' 6" x 4' and Cot Sizes

2' x 3' 3' x 4'

PLAIN JAP. SILK & SATEEN and many beautiful designs in

Printed Satin.

These Quilts having arrived rather late in the Season have been reduced at exceptionally low prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, intends to convert its Silver Capital into Gold. A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Office of the Underwriter, DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, Solicitors for THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. [338]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 22nd, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [335]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

The Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Secretary and Manager. [334]

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the above Tournament close on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, at 11 A.M., at the Office of the Hon. Secretary, [330]

WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in reinforced concrete design preferred. State experience, etc., and salary required. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Box 331. [331]

WANTED

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN" Apply—GERMINAL CIGAR STORE, 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [326]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising:—Blankets, Serge, Cold Cream, Cosmetics, Blouse de Perle, Oatmeal Soap by Graham Bros., Chicago, Morning Dew Complexion Soap by American Perfumery Co., Chicago, 7 Tea Geyers, Brushes, 5 Acetylene Lamps and a long line of Sundries.

Also 12 Brussels Rugs (new). Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, February 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Kwong Sang Shipyard at San Tsui Po, ONE STEEL TUG built in 1911 for the French Navy, bottom part galvanized plates, compound engines, 10 x 20 inch strokes, "No boiler."

Particulars of Hull: 75 feet long, 10 feet in breadth, 8 feet deep.

The hull was repaired recently.

The launch will be seen at any time at the Shipway.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—50% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers, Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS "TO-KWA-WAN COAL" STORAGE.

CORNER USED RENTLETS A.R.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS.

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address "HUGHES" Hongkong.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

February 15th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Lee House Street,

Several lengths Blue Serge GOOD QUALITY to be sold without reserve,

also

A consignment of Gen's Straw Hats, etc.

Three Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses (new).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

at their Sales Room, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Lee House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN

WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,

comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Sain Quills, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache and Bellow Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Lee House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS- MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc.,

comprising:—

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and small Washstands, etc. (Teakwood), Side- Washstands, etc. (Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and White Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 2 Pianos by Robinson and by Epsley, and one Rubber-Tyred Ricksha.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY,

February 18th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Premises—Kowloon.

A large quantity Flat, round, and square Iron bars.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY,

February 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Kwong

Tuck Cheong's Shipyard, To-Kwa-Wan,

ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

DESCRIPTION:—

Set of Compound Engines, 10 x 33 x 24

stroke, 12 x 105, working pressure 120 lbs.

Boiler, 12 x 105, working pressure 120 lbs.

on Vertical shaft.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above-mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

3 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard.

Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY,

February 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Kwong

Tuck Cheong's Shipyard, To-Kwa-Wan,

ONE UPRIGHT CUTTING PLANE, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, HONGKONG, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 15th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [333]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 18th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. [335]

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PASS OFFICE will be REMOVED from the Central Police Station to the top floor POST OFFICE BUILDING on Feb. 16th. From that date onwards, Permits to leave the Colony will be issued from there and not the Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

WISEMAN, LTD.

To celebrate the Opening of

our New and Spacious

Dancing Room

DINNER DANCES

Will be held on

Monday, February 17th,

and

Friday, February 21st,

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

TEA DANCES.

ON

Wednesday, February 19th.

Tickets for Dances 50 cents.

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL. [108]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 2,000 to 4,000 square feet each.

A desirable spot for a Home one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.

Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, Please Apply to

J. M. ALVES & CO. [103]

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, One Upright Cutting Plane, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER

OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

DEATH.

LINCOLN.—At his residence, St. Francis Street, 34, Row Wah Fong, G. R. LINCOLN, late of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., aged 54 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m., to-day. [337]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, Des Vaux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

There is no doubt that Japan will be greatly disappointed if she does not obtain control over the islands in the Pacific, formerly belonging to Germany, which she has occupied. Repeatedly her publicists have referred to those islands as part of Japan's spoils in the war, no less than Kiaochean, the promise of the return of which to China still rankles in the minds of the chauvinists and is attributed by them to the "spineless" foreign policy of Japan. Recently one of the Japanese papers, noted for its anti-British and anti-American views, wanted to know whether Japan is to get anything in return for her heavy sacrifices, utterly forgetful of the fact that however heavy Japan's sacrifices may have been—and they do not appear on the face of them to have been very heavy—they are insignificant compared with the sacrifices made by the actual belligerents, amongst whom Japan can hardly take a place. The endeavour to see in President Wilson's policy a political move is not confined to Japan, but it is noteworthy that throughout America's participation in the war Japanese organs of opinion have been unable to regard her motives as disinterested. Either America was anxious to create a militaristic spirit among her people in preparation, of course, for an attack on Japan—or she was seeking, by participation in the war, to secure the right to share in the spoils. Now that President Wilson has shut Japan out from the possession of the Marshall and Caroline islands, appearing even disinclined to leave them in her control as a mandatory of the League of Nations,

there will inevitably be a further outbreak of charges against America of wishing to keep Japan as much in the background as possible and deprive her of the rightful fruits of victory. Already Japanese papers that have reached us contain murmurs of the coming storm. President Wilson will now be accused of having taken his country into the war for the sake of preventing Japan getting any portion of the rewards. It is to be regretted that even in Europe attempts have been made to attribute President Wilson's policy to something other than a desire to live up to the principles which were laid down when the end of the war yet seemed a long way off and the issue somewhat doubtful. To President Wilson it is, no doubt, a matter of honour that these principles should be adhered to. His outlook is that if these principles were sound ones at a time when every effort was being made to obtain victory, they cannot possibly be unsound now that victory has been won. The greatness of the victory cannot affect them; it merely allows of their being carried out the more thoroughly and completely. To impute to him a desire to curry favour with the Pacific Coast States of the United States by putting a check on Japan's aggressive tendencies, as has been done in some of the despatches, is to forget that the President, when, as in the case of Mr. Wilson, he has been elected for a second term of office, occupies a very independent position. For the time he is the uncrowned king, and the temporary nature of his position makes him fearless of the future. President Wilson has no need to curry favour with any part of the United States. In a few more years he will lay down his office and retire into private life as an ordinary citizen of the Republic. All the evidence goes to show, moreover, that so far from his proposals being received with favour, he is incurring the displeasure of that very powerful body, the United States Senate, already since the last elections containing a majority hostile to his political views. The Republican members of the United States Senate, we are told, are opposed to Mr. Wilson's scheme for the internationalisation of the former German colonies on the ground that it will drag America into European politics, as one of the countries forming the League of Nations in whose charge the German colonies are to be placed, and also as tending to weaken the principle of the Monroe doctrine, which demands no intervention in America from the Powers of other Continents, and therefore, inversely, that the United States herself should not intervene in the administration of the countries of other Continents, as it is held, she would be compelled to do by the President's plan. It does not appear, however, that President Wilson has any intention that the United States should become one of the mandatory Powers. This outbreak of the Senate seems at bottom to be an expression of the old exclusive feeling which is an inheritance of American politics from olden times—the desire not to meddle in world affairs and to keep clear of entangling foreign alliances. President Wilson is anxious to lead America to take a broader view, both of her own position and of her responsibilities as a great Power. In some respects, his proposal is the first step in that internationalising of the world which dreamers have regarded as the desired aim. There is, of course, the danger of a reaction, of the mandatory Powers proving faithless and annexing to themselves what was only given them in trust. Before now, small States have been placed in the charge of large ones and have ended by being absorbed by their trustees, as in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Against this, the League of Nations must be the safeguard. What is demanded is that the former possessions of Germany should not be come the preserves of any one Power, the exclusion of all the other Powers. That this would be the fate of the South Sea Islands if they fell into the hands of Japan there can be little doubt, since the whole tendency of Japanese policy is towards ultra-nationalism and the exclusion, as far as possible, of foreign influence. In this respect Japanese policy much resembles German policy. The Germans regarded their colonies as preserves for German exploitation, not in the light of countries to be developed for the benefit of the world, and so far as foreign lands have passed into the

possession of Japan she has followed the same line. President Wilson's policy seems to offer the only course open between self-determination—which is scarcely practicable—and annexation. Germany in the height of her successes in the war dreamed of great expansions of her territory by annexation. These proposals were condemned at the time as more the aspirations of a predatory State than of a civilised Power. If the Allies are not to put themselves in the same class as Germany, it is necessary that they beware of following in her footsteps.

One case of scarlet fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The Chief Commissioner of Police in Formosa, who is on a visit to Hongkong, introduced himself to Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday.

Ten Chinese servants employed at different residences at the Peak were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling at No. 51, The Peak. The defendants, who made various excuses as to not playing for money, etc., were each fined \$1.

An entertainment is to be given, under the auspices of the Hongkong University Medical Society, in the Great Hall of the University, at 8.30 p.m. to-day, in celebration of the completion of the new Medical Schools. Members of the University Union are invited.

The death occurred yesterday, at his residence, in St. Francis Street, of Mr. R. Lindholm, after an illness of over two years. The late Mr. Lindholm was, for over 20 years, employed in the Hongkong Land Investment Co. The funeral takes place this evening, at 5.30 p.m.

Amongst those who are leaving the Colony to-day on the *Tsuyu Maru* are Mr. G. S. Archbutt, for Honolulu; Mr. Doyce, of the Java-China-Japan Line, for San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bennett, for Shanghai; Mrs. N. L. Watson, for Shanghai; and Miss H. Sheehan, sister of Mrs. Paula M. Davis, for San Francisco. Mr. Doyce will take charge of the San Francisco office of the J.C.J.L.

At the Union Church, yesterday, Mr. Andrew Clarke Mauchan, of Shanghai, was married to Miss Margaret Lillie McCutcheon of Glasgow. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performed the ceremony. The bride, who was attended by Misses Cathie and Nora Russell, as bridesmaids, wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with shell pink nixon and shadow lace, and a veil of white silk net.

She carried a bouquet of pink roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk and fillet lace. Miss McCutcheon was given away by Captain Russell. Mr. J. Mauchan acted as best man. After a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, the bride and bridegroom left for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of oatmeal serge and she wore a white leghorn hat trimmed with pink.

NEW ARMISTICE TERMS. MORE RIGOROUS MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

INTERESTING SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

STRIKE OF MINERS THREATENED.

FRIEDRICH EBERT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GERMAN STATE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE CONDITIONS DECIDED.

LONDON, February 14th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 12th, states:

The Supreme War Council, to-day, decided the conditions for the renewal of the Armistice.

TO OPERATE TILL PEACE IS SIGNED.

The most striking feature of this new Armistice will be that it is intended to operate until the peace preliminaries have been signed, instead of being in the nature of a provisional *modus vivendi* as previously. It has been considered that this step would be preferable, as likely to render the relations between the Allies and Germany less precarious. This new decision, consequently, necessitates the Allies demanding more stringent conditions, proportionate to the lengthened period covered by the new Armistice.

DEMobilisation AND DISARMAMENT.

The Allies applied President Wilson's principle of rendering it impossible for Germany to re-start the war, and, taking into consideration France's strong desire to be protected against a surprise attack, the conditions will include the demobilisation and disarmament of Germany under the Allies' control.

CONDITIONS BASED ON PRIN- CIPLES OF FINAL PEACE.

PARIS, February 13th.
Complete agreement has been reached respecting the terms of the renewed Armistice. Discussions during the past three days aimed at making the Armistice terms an integral part of the peace terms, and the agreement is regarded as a great step towards the conclusion of a general stable peace.

The Allies have endeavoured to lay down naval, military, and air conditions along lines to be adopted at the final peace terms.

A meeting of the Commanders-in-Chief, held on February 13th, made a draft of the conditions.

Based on these principles, these conditions will be presented to the Germans, with a short time-limit for acceptance.

TWO VIEWS PREVALENT IN FRANCE.

The renewal of the Armistice continues to be the absorbing topic. There are two currents of opinion—one favouring sterner terms, and the other deprecating the humiliation of Germany. A decision must be taken soon, as the new Armistice conditions must be handed to the Germans on February 17th.

A new factor may arise in consequence of statements of the Germans that they cannot sign the renewal without the sanction of the National Assembly, which would mean that all power would be taken out of the hands of the present German plenipotentiaries. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly assuring quicker compliance of the terms by Germany.

SOME OF THE CLAUSES.

PARIS, February 13th.

The Supreme War Council passed a resolution, renewing the existing Armistice for a very short period, subject to immediate termination if the Germans fail to execute its clauses, including those that have not yet been fulfilled, also the additional clause requiring the immediate cessation of German hostilities against Poland and her undertakings not to cross a certain line.

The existing Armistice will be shortly superseded by the new Armistice which a special Commission is drafting.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PREMIER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE
SITUATION.

LONDON, February 14th.

Continuing his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was already taking gigantic steps to prepare a housing programme and ordering material on a very large scale, thus providing for employment.

The development of ways and communications, afforestation, and land settlement would do likewise, while enriching the country.

THE WAY TO ANARCHY.

He deprecated the recent attempts to undermine confidence in Trade Unionism, causing indiscipline, and making collective bargaining impossible. That way lay anarchy, which was the goal these men desired.

CONSIDERATION OF LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES.

Any demands advanced with a view to removing legitimate grievances the Government would examine carefully; but not demands pressed with ulterior motives to hold up the community, to overthrow existing order or destroy good Government by relying on brute force. He would say, on behalf of the Government, with all solemnity, that they were determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world, exactly as they fought it on the Continent, namely, with the whole might of the nation.

Mr. Adamson (interrupting):—"Employers as well!"

Mr. Lloyd George:—"Employers or employed."

Continuing, the Premier said that the first necessity was peace. There would be no settlement in the world until peace was secured.

NO FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Premier declared that he did not fear unemployment, if they acted rationally. There were great arrears in the shipbuilding, railway construction, textile and furniture-building trades to be made up.

Consequently, there was no danger of unemployment, provided that confidence was given to those responsible for re-starting the wheels of industry. Besides, absence of confidence breeds upheavals, which create, aggravate, and perpetuate unemployment.

IF PRODUCTION COSTS RISE.

If the cost of production goes so high that the purchasing capacity of the community is reduced, or we are thrown out from the world's markets, disastrous unemployment must ensue, and both will happen, if the cost of production is too high. Therefore, one trade cannot be considered without reference to the remainder. For instance, a great increase in the cost of coal might destroy our chance of re-starting industries.

THE BOLSHIEVIST'S EXAMPLE.

Increased prices would cause the individual's purchasing capacity to diminish, while diminished purchasing capacity would create unemployment and destroy our overseas trade, on which this country was more dependent than any other country in the world.

Bolshievist Russia fittingly illustrated this. Workers there, earning sumptuous wages, seemed at last to be coming into their own, but, when the workman took a fever to a shop, he could not buy what eighteen-pence would buy in Great Britain.

LATEST CABLES.

BOLSHIEVISM.

The proposal to recognise the Bolshievists or that they should attend the Peace Conference was never made; nevertheless, without peace in Russia it would be useless for the Conference to dissolve claiming to have made the peace of the world. Some advocated intervention, but no sane man, after seeing the figures thereby involved, would approve of the enterprise. The Bolshievist military power had grown strong, and both we and Germany were too occupied to attack it.

The second course suggested was to support the anti-Bolshievists. The Allies had already furnished guns, ammunition and equipment, and given them their moral support, but the burden of sending men would devolve upon Britain and France, as America refused to send men, money, or materials.

The third course a brutal policy was to let the fire burn out by itself. After all suggestions had been considered, the Prinkipo experiment was being tried, which the Premier defended on the ground that parlying with brigands, even assassins, was well-known on the Indian frontiers, as an alternative to despatching a costly expedition.

Bolshievism could not last for ever. Britain would do her utmost to restore order and good Government in that distracted country.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated the slighting references of some Members to the League of Nations. Little nations were eager for the league, while new nations, like the Czechoslovaks and the Yugoslavs, which were being created, depended upon the league for their lives.

The Premier pointed out that American opinion was not divided as regards the desirability for a League of Nations. Ex-President Taft was the pioneer of a League of Nations, going further than President Wilson on the Mandatory Question.

The Premier agreed that no nation ought to be committed to war by the League without an opportunity of considering its responsibility.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR SACRIFICES.

The Premier, who was loudly cheered after paying a tribute to Mr. Asquith, and welcoming the assurances of Mr. W. Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean, the leader of the Asquithian party that they would support the Government in every honest endeavour to solve the social difficulties, said that the people were entitled to expect that the country would see that they suffered no privation, owing to war sacrifices. But there must be no undue competition in the matter of running up charges against the country, which must bear a very crushing burden certainly for some years.

FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the German colonies said that the Peace Conference quite early clearly decided that, whatever happened, the German colonies should not be returned to Germany. All Delegates had agreed that, in the interests of the security of the world and by her ill-treatment of the natives, Germany forfeited all right to them.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Peace Conference, the Premier said that progress had been made beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine in approaching an agreement upon the most delicate questions.

He pointed out the extraordinary difficulties attending the labours of this Peace Conference, as compared with previous Peace Conferences, where the differences of opinion between the two belligerent countries only had to be considered. The difficulties had included the question of the representation of the Dominions and India, who were represented for the first time in a Conference of Nations. (Cheers). The whole energy of the Delegates would be devoted to effect a peace settlement at the earliest moment, because, until that was obtained, there would always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world.

THE RECENT LABOUR UNREST.

The recent strike disturbances which had been daily reported to him in Paris, involving the overthrow of Trade Union leaders and the repudiation of bargains, were promoting the very evils they were supposed to be intended to wipe out. These disturbances were making peace more difficult of achievement.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR FIRM ACTION.

He knew the perils and the cost of dealing with such matters, but if the people were prepared to face the peril and the cost with the courage and endurance they exhibited during the war, if every class was ready to make the necessary sacrifice for the security and stability of industry, on which the future of the country and the happiness of the people depended, he was prepared to say, with full knowledge, that no section of the community, however powerful, would be allowed to hold up the whole nation. (Loud cheers).

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES WILL BE REDRESSED.

Nevertheless, the Government would devote the whole of its strength to redressing the legitimate grievances of Labour.

Concluding, the Premier appealed to all sections of the community to see that the victory won so largely by the heroism and tenacity of this great nation in five years of sacrifice will not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife. (Cheers).

LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. W. Adamson declared that the working-classes declined any longer to be ligated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making.

The industrial situation was menacing, but his Party would never encourage revolution or unofficial action, which was favoured by only a very small section of labour, who would have very little influence unless they could exploit genuine grievances.

Unfortunately, there were many such grievances, such as wages, hours, unemployment, and the fear that Government is encouraging monopolies, which would prevent a speedy reduction of the cost of living.

He called on the Government to deal effectively and satisfactorily with these questions.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE PEACE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert asked whether Parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about twenty Parliaments should consider the details of the Treaty.

GERMANY'S FUTURE BOUNDARIES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the debate on the Address, emphasised that the Peace Conference was striving to get peace at the earliest possible opportunity.

Informal discussions were now proceeding as regards Germany's future western boundary, and he was very sanguine that a complete agreement would be achieved with regard to the demands to be made against Germany.

Our demands respecting eastern territorial readjustments must be delayed until the Commission going to Poland had returned, as Alsace-Lorraine was a sufficient warning of the dangers of any mistake.

INDemnITY TO BE CLAIMED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the British Delegates on the Indemnity Commission were definitely instructed to claim indemnity, including the cost of the war; also the damage actually caused.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Guinness asked whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost for reparation from Germany; also, to make Germany pay to the fullest extent of her resources.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that that was the intention, and that the Government would not shrink from a careful consideration of the Government's word by every word of this pledge.

LAND, RAILWAYS AND MINES.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. Peace, the miners' representative, moved an official Labour amendment, regretting that the King's speech did not mention any definite proposals for securing better conditions of labour, and declared that there would be serious industrial unrest, as long as the land, railways, and mines were not nationalised.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST. MINERS REFUSE GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LONDON, February 12th.

At a conference of the Miners' Federation at Southport, the Chairman, Mr. Robert Smilie said that the Committee had unanimously decided against the acceptance of the Government's terms cableated yesterday.

A PRIVATE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, February 12th.

A conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held at Southport, decided by a majority of 2 to 1 to exclude the Press. Thus, the discussion on the Government's terms was held in private.

A communiqué was subsequently issued, merely stating that the Federation had resolved that "the Government's terms are not a reply to our demands" and they ratified the rejection of the terms.

The Miners' Federation Conference subsequently ratified the Executive Committee's decision to reject the Government terms, and instructed the Executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step, with the object of pressing their demands.

A STRIKE OF MINERS ADVOCATED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Miners' Federation Executive recommended the miners to vote in favour of a strike.

The Miners' Federation Conference decided to take a strike ballot vote, returnable on February 22nd. The strike notices will terminate on March 16th, if the ballot favours a strike.

AMERICAN LABOUR STRIKE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OUT.

NEW YORK, February 9th.

A telegram from Butte (Montana) states that meetings organised by industrial workers resolved to strike for higher wages and shorter hours as a counter-stroke to mine-owners' reduction of wages by a dollar daily. Armed labour pickets prevented the miners from going to work.

STRIKE OF BUILDERS.

Agreements have been reached in the great textile strikes in New Jersey and Massachusetts, but the strike of engineers and bricklayers, as a result to the employers' threat of a lock-out against the carpenters who struck, will probably suspend building construction in the leading cities in the Eastern United States.

GERMANY.

FRIEDRICH EBERT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BALE, February 12th.

The Weimar National Assembly elected Herr Ebert President of the German State by 377 out of 379 votes.

Herr Posadowsky obtained 49 votes. Herr Ebert accepted the result of the election.

BOLSHIEVISM.

RESULTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

BERNE, February 12th.

The Socialist Conference has appointed a Commission to proceed to Russia, at M. Lenin's invitation, to investigate the results of Bolshievism.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the British delegate attached to the Commission.

ESTHONIA FREED FROM THE SCOURGE.

COPENHAGEN, February 12th.

The Bolshievists have been completely driven out of the territory of the Esthonia Republic.

British warships bombarded Windau, which was occupied by the Bolshievists.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER- ATTACK.

LONDON, February 13th.

A British North Russia communiqué states that the Allies successfully counter-attacked 600 Bolshievists at Shredtochanga, one hundred miles south-east of Archangel, driving back the enemy six miles to the south.

The Allies gallantly repulsed a strong attack against Kadish.

SEVERAL RACES ACCEPT PRINKIPO PROPOSAL.

LONDON, February 13th.

It is officially declared in Paris that the Esthonians, Letts, Lithuanians and Ukrainians have accepted the Prinkipo invitation.

BOLSHIEVIST LEADER ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, February 12th.

M. Zinoviev, the virtual dictator at Petrograd, addressing the Petrograd Soviet, on January 31st, signified the coming of bankers, bourgeois, and landlords, and declared that the Prinkipo proposal was a ruse of the Allies to weaken the Soviet resistance. The Bolshievists would send representatives to Prinkipo only in order to force the Allies to unmask, but would not discontinue offensive operations.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. RECOGNITION OF THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, February 11th.

In the House of Lords, in the course of the debate on the Address, Lord Curzon said that cordiality and goodwill characterised the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and there did not appear to be any prospect of a breach.

The Dominions, for the first time, had been admitted to a world conference, an admission implying that these countries would, in future, be regarded as separate States. They have shown themselves worthy of the right to hold such a position by the part they played in the war.

The adoption of the Mandatory System by the Conference was merely a recognition by the world of the principles of Colonial administration that we had practised for the last half-century. It would raise the standard of Colonial administration throughout the world, and showed, by its adoption, that the Conference had moved more quickly, than anticipated, in the direction of a League of Nations.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 12th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 11th, states that the Supreme Economic Council which the Supreme War Council, on Saturday, agreed to establish only decides immediate economic questions during the Armistice period, and should not be confused with the proposed Economic Commission, which will advise the Peace Conference regarding the treatment of economic questions affecting peace terms.

BELGIUM'S EXTENSIVE CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 12th.

M. Huynmans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has presented Belgium's claims before the Peace Conference Committee.

Belgium desires abrogation of the treaties providing for the attitude of neutrality and demands rectification of the Dutch Belgian Frontier, and freedom of navigation in the Scheldt estuary from Antwerp to the sea by the restitution to Belgium of the Dutch zone on the left and west of the Scheldt.

Belgium also claims a portion of Dutch Limburg along the right of the Meuse from Maastricht to Roermond, and the return of the German districts of Montjoie and Mulmède, of which the population is purely Walloon, and was Belgian until 1815.

M. Huynmans submitted that Luxembourg should elect to join France or Belgium, in order to guard against the repetition of a German invasion.

He did not refer to the Belgian Congo question.

ITALO-GRACIAN DIFFERENCES ADMIT OF SOLUTION.

PARIS, February 13th.

It is expected that the differences between Italy and Greece as regards the Adriatic and Asia Minor will shortly be settled. Italy is willing to renounce certain rights guaranteed her by the treaty of 1915, in return for compensation.

It is expected that a settlement will be arrived at between the Italians and Greeks. It is understood that Italian troops will be sent to Konieh, in the Vilayet of Aduli, and possibly through Armenia to the Black Sea coast. If so, probably Greek troops will be authorised to occupy Smyrna and the Vilayet of Aidin.

If Italy were offered the mandate for the administrative burden, she should be given effective control of the Heraclea coal basin.

THE ITALIANS AND THE JUGO- SLAVS.

PARIS, February 13th.

No signs of a settlement between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs are apparent, chiefly due to Italian unwillingness to surrender Fiume.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE THE FINAL SITTING.

BERNE, February 12th.

The Socialist Conference has ended. The final sitting was noteworthy for Mr. Arthur Henderson's denunciation of Bolshievism, which was supported by the majority of the Delegates.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER- AMBASSADORSHIP TO WASH- INGTON OFFERED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Daily Express states that the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden has been offered the British ambassadorship at Washington.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. DEVLIN'S SUGGESTIONS.

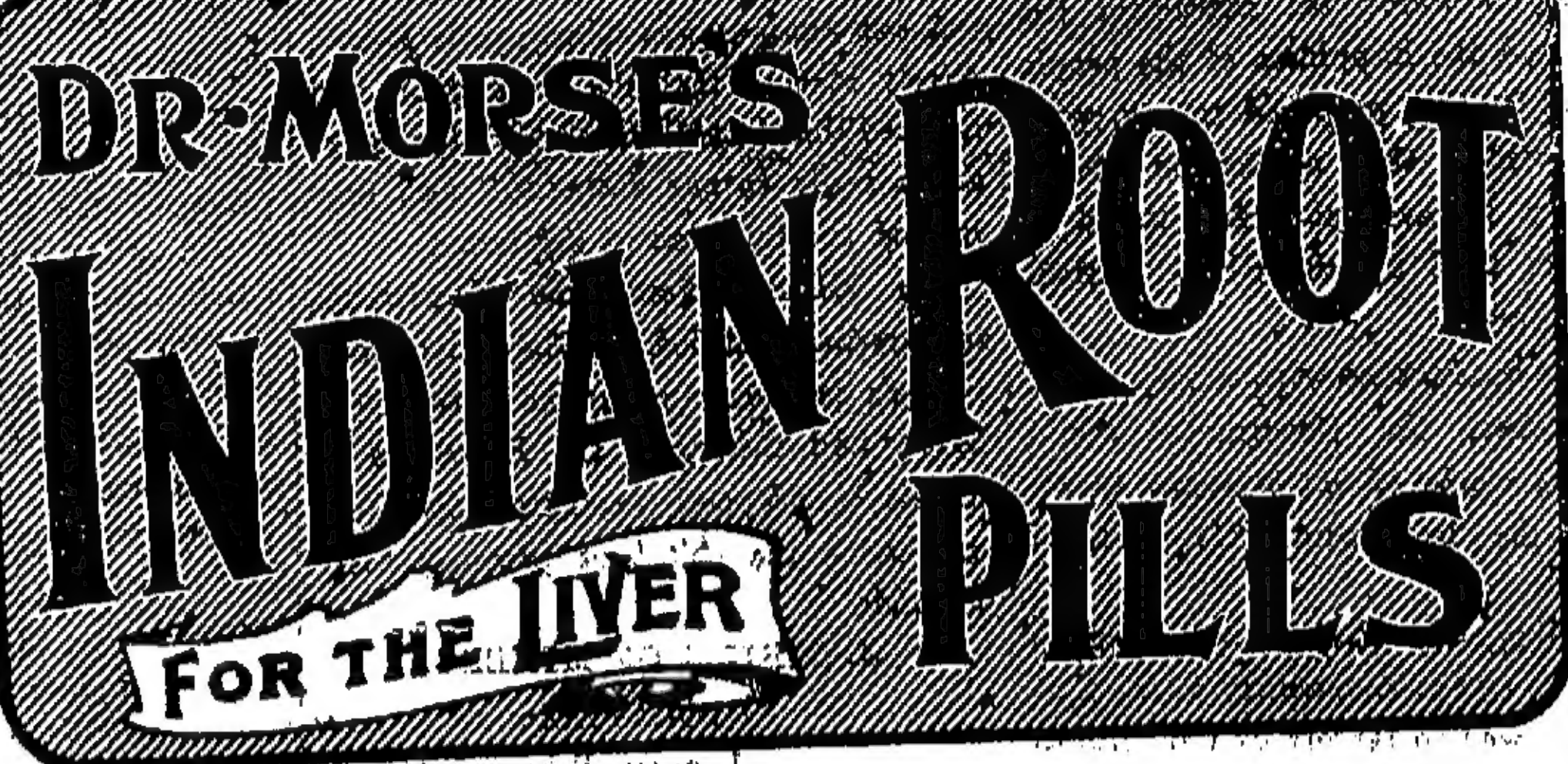
LONDON, February 13th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. John Devlin urged that if Irish policy was going to be changed, the Irish should either be given self-determination, or be allowed to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

(Continued on page 8.)

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. They reach the liver as no other remedy does.



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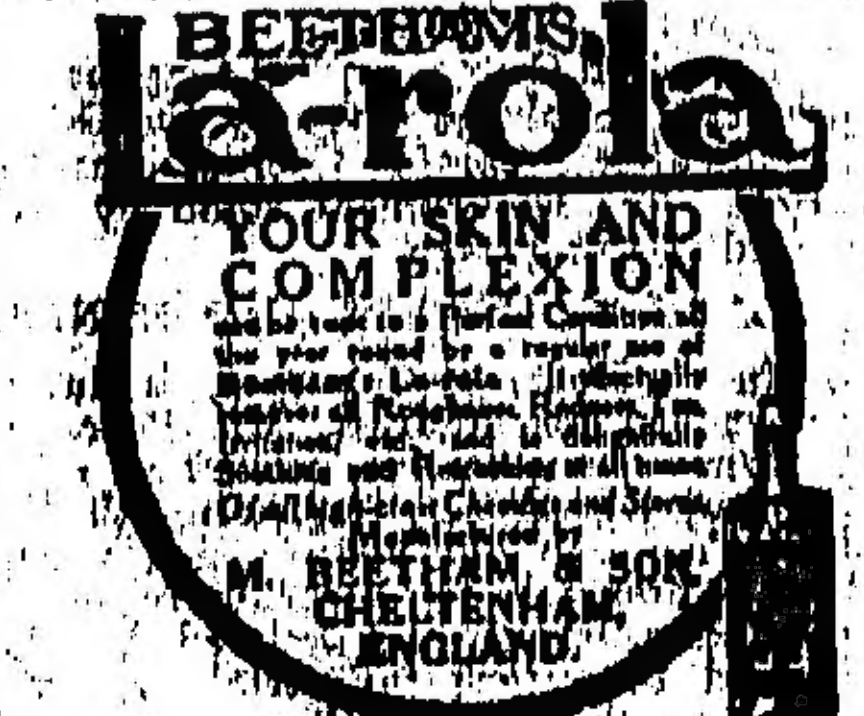


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CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD JELlicoe's BOOK ON THE NAVY.

SOME ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, February 12th.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet, which has just been published, describes the work of the fleet during the first 2½ years of war.

The author dwells on the dangers to which the fleet, short of cruisers and destroyers, and with defenceless bases, was exposed, owing to the enemy's use of submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the High Seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 belonging to the Grand Fleet.

The book reveals that, owing to the submarine menace in the Autumn of 1914, the Grand Fleet moved into Lough Swilly and only returned to the North Sea when the Seapa Flow anchorage was rendered reasonably safe.

He says that, neither in October 1914, nor in May 1916, did the British margin of superiority justify disregard of the enemy's torpedo-boat. The position gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser destroyer forces with the Grand Fleet increased steadily after the Battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of the successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of the "K" class of submarines probably made the enemy fleet suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British fleet.

Regarding 1918, he says, the "position was assured, and we could have afforded to take risks, which, in 1916, would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, terrible punishment awaited them."

Admiral Jellicoe explains (regarding the Battle of Jutland, certain comments upon which were published yesterday) why he did not seek a night action. He refers to the more powerful German search-lights, the superiority of their destroyers, and the greater number of torpedo-tubes with which the enemy ships were fitted, giving the enemy every opportunity of scoring heavily at the outset of the action, the result of which must always be a matter of chance.

Instant action was necessary and Lord Jellicoe decided to deploy a division, on the port wing, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This masterly manoeuvre, as reviewers describe it, threw the enemy into complete confusion. The German Admiral realised that his only hope lay in escape. Profiting by his superiority of torpedo-craft, by the low visibility the approach of darkness, and the proximity of his bases and mine-fields, the enemy, at this point, fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers since stated, and, though the Germans were in very grave peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself was menaced as the determined torpedo attacks in thick weather was not unenviable. But, the British fleet, by four times turning the battle line during the action, cleared the torpedoes, which were racing towards the British ships and defeated the tactics on which the Germans based their hopes.

Lord Jellicoe pays tribute to the skill of his captains in handling their ships, thus avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping their stations.

Lord Jellicoe, after a careful estimate of the relative strengths of the two fleets, early in the war, expresses surprise that the enemy should have been so cautious, and says: "If this country, in future, decides to rely for safety, against raids or invasion, on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels, than we did in August, 1914."

THE ILL-FATED "HAMPSHIRE."

Lord Jellicoe's book makes it clear that the *Hampshire* was mined. It says that Lord Kitchener persisted in starting in bad weather, saying that he had no time to lose. A storm prevented the sending of mine-sweepers or an escort of destroyers.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, February 12th. The House of Representatives, by 194 votes to 142, approved the triennial naval programme, and adopted the entire Naval Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 12th. The House of Representatives, by 202 votes to 148, adopted a special rule incorporating the triennial naval building programme in the Naval Appropriations Bill.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY.

WASHINGTON, February 6th. Naval authorities have ordered arrangements to be made for a trans-Atlantic flight as the result of the reports that British naval aviators are planning to fly the Atlantic.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

STARTLING SUGGESTION FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, February 12th.

At the Allied Conference, M. Bourgeois moved an amendment to create an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League of Nations. This introduces a formidable question just when the Commission has completed its work, and is considering the plenary session for the final adoption of the League project.

Several representatives maintained that the proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in some countries.

THE STRATEGIC CENTRE OF EUROPE.

LATER.

It is understood that M. Bourgeois urged that an international military force should be stationed in France as the strategic centre of Europe, and the most immediately threatened nation.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, February 12th.

It is understood that the Allied War Council has come to the conclusion that firstly, it should be made militarily impossible for Germany to re-commence hostilities, and secondly, that it should be impressed upon Germany that the Allies are victors, and that it is not a *"pauze blanche"*, that they are going to impose on her.

If Germany yields with good grace, possibly the *Entente* might facilitate Germany's resuming her normal peace work.

It is believed that the League of Nations' Commission made a great step towards agreement, as the Anglo-American delegates decided to adopt the French proposal to create an international army and navy.

A CANARD EXPOSED.

LONDON, February 13th.

Reuter learns that there is no truth in the Paris statement that the British and American delegates have agreed to the creation of an international army and navy.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

ARTICLE OF BRITISH DRAFT ADOPTED BY COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 12th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 12th, states that the International Labour Legislation Commission adopted an article of the British Draft, providing that, at the proposed International Labour Conference, representatives of the various Governments, employers, and work-people should be entitled to speak and vote, independently and regardless of the views expressed by other representatives of their nation. It was felt in dealing with Labour legislation that employers and workers must be given the fullest opportunity for free expression.

Another article carried provides that the International Labour Conference shall meet at the capital, where the League of Nations meets, unless it decides by a majority of two-thirds to meet elsewhere.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPION DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 13th.

The result of the Amateur Billiards Championship is as follows:—
S. H. Fry, 2,000
Lieut. Graham Symes (holder of the championship) 1,729

EARLIER CABLES.

FOR WAR SERVICES.

GRATUITIES FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Admiralty announces gratuities for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, ranging from £75 to £200 for Admirals, and £140 to £200 for other officers for the first year's service, with increments ranging from £3 to ten shillings for each additional month of service.

Officers of the Naval and Volunteer Reserve will receive a gratuity of one hundred days' pay for the first year's service and fifty days' pay for each subsequent year.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

LEAVING FOR U.S.A. TO-MORROW.

PARIS, February 11th. President Wilson will be embarking for the United States, at Brest, on February 16th.

GERMANY'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

ALLIED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AT HAMBURG.

PARIS, February 11th.

The Allied Commission of Inquiry into the number and condition of German merchant-ships has arrived at Hamburg.

THE (RENEWED) ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN MEMBERS PROCEEDING TO TREVE.

COPENHAGEN, February 11th.

A message from Berlin states that Herr Erzberger and the members of the German Armistice Commission are proceeding to Treves for the purpose of continuing negotiations.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, February 5th.

The silver market is quiet.

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News of World or People 10 14

Punch 1 11 6

Sketch or Tatler 3 7 2

Spectator or World 1 12 6

Sphere (Thin paper Ed.) 3 0 0

Times Weekly or Jewish Chronicle 17 0

Tit-Bits or Home Notes 11 0

Truth 1 13 6

Woman's Life or Home Chat 18 0

Blackwood's or Contemporary 1 10 0

Boy's own Paper or Girl's own Paper 15 0

Cassell's or Little Folks 15 0

Captain or Chamber's Journal 14 8

London or Woman at Home 14 6

Nash's or New Magazine 14 6

Nineteenth Century or National Review 1 16 0

Strand or Windsor 16 0

Storyteller or Pearsons 15 0

Weldon's Journal or Fashions for All 8 6

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DIAMONDS AND DISABILITIES

(BY GEO. R. SIMS.)

It is a commonplace to say that never in history has there been a war such as that which for over four years gripped the world with horror and amazement. But black as were the shadows that fell upon the world during those long months and years of tragedy, bright rays of golden light pierced them again and again. Never before in history has such practical sympathy been shown with those who braved all and those who suffered all in the great and holy cause in which, at the call of her King, our country took up the sword of justice.

Never before has there been such generous and strenuous endeavour among all classes of the community to lighten the burden of the men at the front and of their dependents at home. Never before has the State recognised so fully from the human point of view, not only all that the war in its progress would mean, but all that the aftermath of the war would entail.

For the first time in history, the difficulties involved in the return to civil life of a vast number of disabled soldiers are not only foreseen but sympathetically and practically provided for. It was to deal with the future of the soldiers who survived the war, the soldiers disabled in the war, and the wives and children and dependents of soldiers killed in the war, that the Ministry of Pensions was established. The Ministry of Pensions has done its work admirably, and in no branch of its work has it shown more practical thoroughness than in dealing with the difficulties of our disabled soldiers and sailors.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour it has issued exhaustive reports upon openings in the various trades and occupations. These reports are confined to trades which are to be found in every part of the country and are invaluable to the local war pensions committees, who have to ascertain what trades and industries in their areas are specially suitable for disabled men.

It is in this connection that I wish to deal with an industry which has come particularly under my notice, and in which I have had opportunities of coming into personal contact with the disabled soldiers and sailors who have taken it up, and are working to their great advantage and contentment.

Early in the war, Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer, the well-known diamond merchant, who had fought in the ranks during the South African War, conceived the idea of bringing back to this country an industry which had been carried on principally in Holland and Belgium. He determined, if possible, to make it the means of employment to thousands of disabled soldiers and sailors.

With this idea, he acquired a large tract of land in the Lewes-road, Brighton, and set about erecting a building which would be suitable for the carrying on of that industry, namely, the cutting and polishing of diamonds. The building having been erected, Mr. Oppenheimer was fortunate enough to find in Dr. Beckett Burnie, the principal of the Brighton Technical Schools, a gentleman who was eminently qualified to become its manager, and the Ministry of Pensions, having examined the scheme and given it its cordial approval, sent down a certain number of disabled soldiers, who at once commenced their training under the expert and foreman supplied by Mr. Oppenheimer.

It was in August, 1917, that a commencement was made with ten men. So successful was the experiment that a further area of land was acquired, and a second range of buildings erected in which employment might be given to at least 2,000 men. Every floor of these buildings consists of one long and lofty room, with a glass frontage, as the maximum of light is essential to the industry. Over 400 disabled soldiers are now engaged in diamond cutting and polishing at the Brighton works, and the buildings now erected or in course of erection will accommodate 1,000 more.

The industry is especially adapted for disabled men, and more particularly for the man who has lost a leg, and finds it difficult to stand for any length of time without a sense of weariness, and often of pain. It is a sitting occupation, one which is carried on in a bright and healthy environment, and it has this additional advantage—that the workman can perform his task effectively while enjoying the solace of tobacco.

The cutting and polishing of diamonds is not only an interesting occupation, but it is one which is carried on under the best hygienic conditions. It is an occupation which compares favourably in the 'important matter of pecuniary reward with most of the trades recommended for disabled men. During the period of training, which is from four to six months, the wages paid are 27s. 6d. a week, but to every man engaged a minimum wage is guaranteed of £2 a week. The average wage now being paid to the men is £3 a week, and the experienced worker who shows diligence and ability may rise rapidly to £4 a week.

To compare the conditions and emoluments offered to disabled soldiers in the diamond industry and in other trades, we have only to turn to the official report issued by the Ministry of Pensions. For the purposes of comparison, I will not name the trades, but will indicate them by a letter:—

TRADE A.—Period of training at 27s. 6d. one year; skilled men get 40s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per fifty-four hours.
TRADE B.—Period at 27s. 6d., one year; wages for skilled men, 30s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.
TRADE C.—Period at 27s. 6d., two years; subsequently one year at 30s. 6d. one year at 32s. 6d.

TRADE D.—Period at 27s. 6d., six months; subsequently second six months at 30s. 6d., third six months at 32s. 6d., fourth six months at 34s. 6d., fifth six months at 36s. 6d., sixth six months at 38s. 6d. Wages for the fourth, fifth, and sixth half years are exclusive of pensions. Subsequent wages not stated.

Where the final wages are not stated they are understood to be the trade union rates.

At the Oppenheimer Works the period of training is six months and the pay is 27s. 6d., the subsequent minimum wage is 40s., exclusive of pension; the average for the next six months is 60s., exclusive of pension, and the working week is forty-five hours. At the Oppenheimer Works the men have the additional advantage of being paid full wages for all bank and public holidays, and each man has a week's holiday at full pay.

I turn from the economic figures to the human side, and mingle with the men who are sitting at their work with the sunshine of a Brighton November morning streaming in upon them. They lay aside their cigarettes, but not their work. Here is a disabled soldier, leaning on a crutch, and looking at the camera with a smile. He is a diamond-cutter, and before operating upon it, at a hundred pounds a cut, this diamond is worth 24,000, and with skilful cutting it will be worth a great deal more. This man has come from the dragons to the diamonds. He was a dragoon before the war. He was wounded, and permanently disabled in the first battle of Ypres. It was while at Southampton, being fitted with an artificial leg that he heard of the diamond-cutting. Before the war his pay was a shilling a day, during the war it was 18s. 6d., and now he has lost his leg, and cannot go back to the profession of arms, his pay is £3 a week.

Here is another disabled soldier. In 1914 he was in a soldier's room in London. Then he joined up, was wounded on the Somme, and lost a leg. He cannot go back to his old work. His disablement prevents it. He was earning £2 a week. When he went to the Ministry of Pensions for information as to where he was likely to get employment, he was recommended to apply to the Manager of the Oppenheimer Works. He did so, and he is now earning £3 a week, and probably before the end of the year will be earning £4.

Sitting next him is a disabled soldier, who tells me that before the war he was a coal miner, but he prefers his present occupation. "In the old days I used to stand and sweat, sir. Now I sit and smile." He prefers the white diamonds to the black ones.

Another disabled soldier, who is cutting a diamond, tells me that he was a land surveyor when he joined up. He was disabled in August, 1915. He lost a leg, and when he was discharged that effectively prevented him from going about to survey land. All he could do was to survey his own situation. He was at a loss end, when he heard from the Information Bureau, at Southampton, of a trade that would give him a living. He came to the Oppenheimer Works, and has now learnt a trade which will last him his life, and he tells me, with a smile, that, although he has lost a leg, he has not lost his feet. Here is another man, who is polishing diamonds. He was in the retreat from Mons, and was wounded on the Somme in 1916. He lost one leg and two of his fingers. Before the war he was a professional soldier, earning a shilling a day at Woolwich. Inquiries at the Ministry of Pensions, he was sent down to the Oppenheimer Diamond Works, saw Dr. Burnie, and was engaged. He now wears the Mons ribbon and a happy smile, and earns £3 a week.

The process of diamond-cutting is interesting to all concerned in it, but the romance of it appeals perhaps more to the stranger. The men pass their working hours with hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of glorious gems around them. They have entered a "cave" of jewels as wonderful as that to which Ali Baba obtained entrance by saying "Open, Sesame." But they do not display the astonishment, nor, it is needless to say, the acquisitiveness which the hero of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" did. "Mountains of splendour" and "seas of glory" pass through their hands without exciting comment. The disabled soldiers, who are preparing and finishing the gems, which are to lend their adornment to rank and flash upon the fingers and the bosoms of beauty, are more concerned, if I may judge from their conversation, with the present price of fish, the programmes at the local places of entertainment, the prospects of football, and the latest form of the various champions of the noble art.

But if the fabulous value of the gems than profusion around them leaves them cold, they are keenly interested in the skilled processes by which they convert the rough stones into flashing brilliance. The processes in question are three. The first one consists in cleaning the coarse stone of defective parts and splitting off the flaws. The second is the cutting, which gives the stone its form and in a rough way the number of facets which it shall have. Finally, there is the polishing, which gives to these facets their cleanness and brilliancy.

The Sawyer, when he finds a flaw, commences his work by inserting the diamond into a fusible cement, and supports the stone. The cement is lodged in a kind of cup at the extremity of a solid handle, which the workman holds in one hand. He then takes in the other hand a second instrument furnished with a diamond recently cut, the edge of which projects sharply outside.

Supporting the two tools on the border of the box placed before him on the table, he rubs on one of the stones with a sharp edge of the other. He then introduces a sharp blade, which he strikes lightly in order to separate the two pieces. Sometimes diamonds are sawn with a finely-tipped bow-saw moistened with olive oil and sprinkled with diamond dust.

The cutter uses somewhat similar instruments to the Sawyer. He only forms about one-half of the faces, leaving it to the polisher to form the remainder.

The box over which the Sawyer works is provided with a double bottom, the first of which is pierced with holes like a sieve. The powder of the diamond resulting from the rubbing falls into the second compartment, and the larger fragments rest on the sieve, where they can be easily collected in order to be cut again. The chips alone from one large diamond which was cut at the Amsterdam mills are said to have been worth £5,000.

Diamonds are polished on an iron plate rotating rapidly, and impregnated with diamond dust and oil. The diamond that is to be polished is set in an alloy of lead and tin, which is given the form of a cone, of which the stone occupies the summit. The operation, either for large or small stones is about the same. The worker may sometimes be able to polish several stones at the same time. The operation takes a long time and requires the exercise of extreme patience, and the result is certainly in every sense of the word a "brilliant" one.

It is the cutter, perhaps, who has to exercise the greater skill. The stone is sometimes cut into twenty-four faces, perfectly even and regular. The famous diamond, "The Star of the South," which was cut in Holland, weighed, in the rough state in which it was found, 284 carats. When it was finished it weighed less than that by half.

From the beginning to the end, everything depends upon the skill with which the diamond workers exercise their art. And all these skilled processes are now carried on at the Brighton works by disabled soldiers who, before the war, had not even a nodding acquaintance with precious stones.

It was, I must admit, an astonishing thing to me to see a soldier who had lost a leg, and had his left arm injured, and who, before the war, was a private in the Foot Guards, take a large, rough diamond, examine it carefully, and then proceed to mark it with various thin black lines. The ex-soldier had acquired, by a course of training at the works, sufficient expert knowledge to enable him to mark a stone out for the Sawyer in order that it should be cut in such a manner as to give it its greatest value. This disabled soldier was able to visualise the perfected diamond, to see by looking into the stone how it was to be cut in such a way as to get rid of the flaws, divide up the stone, and yet at the same time increase the value of the net result.

This remunerative and fascinating industry was, before Mr. Oppenheimer conceived the happy idea of bringing it back to England, mainly carried on in Holland. As long ago as the sixties, the old English cutters had practically disappeared from London and Birmingham. Even in Holland the industry was at one time carried on only by a few individuals, and then by means of water or horse power, every man working on his own account.

It was Monsieur Coster, the proprietor of the famous diamond mills in Amsterdam, who was the first to bring the industry back to England, and in doing so, he brought back a number of workmen and trained them to become skilled in the profitable and picturesque art. But Mr. Oppenheimer's workmen are all brave British soldiers who have lost their limbs in the service of their country, but who are now, thanks to the training and the opportunities provided for them at the Brighton works, masters of a skilled trade which will last them all their life and enable them, though disabled, to earn a far better income than they could in the days when they were sound in mind and limb.

And now Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer has brought back to England an industry which had lapsed for fifty years. Like M. Coster, he has brought together a number of workmen and trained them to become skilled in the profitable and picturesque art. But Mr. Oppenheimer's workmen are all brave British soldiers who have lost their limbs in the service of their country, but who are now, thanks to the training and the opportunities provided for them at the Brighton works, masters of a skilled trade which will last them all their life and enable them, though disabled, to earn a far better income than they could in the days when they were sound in mind and limb.

Mr. Oppenheimer has invested a very large sum of money in building these works and others in Cambridge, Worcester, and Fort William, and in equipping them with machinery, which consists principally of driving belts and horizontal turning lathes, but he disclaims the idea of charity or benevolence. He has founded a commercial undertaking on a purely practical basis, but it has the advantage of being a work of national importance, serving a distinctly patriotic purpose. The disabled soldiers employed "get," but they give in return. Apart from the fact that they have acquired a skilled trade which is also a remunerative one, the soldiers employed at the Brighton works have one great advantage. Their work is carried on in a bright, healthy, and cheerful environment, and the risk of the occupation is negligible.

They have, moreover, canteens which compare favourably with those instituted for munitions workers under the direction of the Workers' Welfare Committee. In these there are admirable arrangements for married men. At present, a table is set aside for the men whose wives come with them to make dinner a family meal. As the number of men increases a group of tables will be set aside for the whole of the married couples. The whole arrangement is copied from Krupp's where wives and children are admitted to the canteen, and it has many advantages from both the domestic and economic points of view. Fine, open, sunny spaces are also provided for the workers' recreation.

Four hundred thousand diamonds have already been sawn, cut, and polished at the Brighton works, and there is not likely to be any lack of material to keep the industry in full swing. But more men are wanted. Given the men, there is no reason why in this particular employment our disabled soldiers and sailors should not be in receipt of £2 million pounds a year in well-earned wages.—Daily Telegraph.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th February will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before February 23rd or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 14th at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10th, 1919. [319]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P & O S. N. Co's Steamer

"NOVARA."

Arrived Hongkong on February 11th, 1919.

From LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS

Consignment of Cargo by this steamer must be made at least 24 hours before the Goods are to be landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted at Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [1]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

on the 25th February.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents. 244

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-

RANEAN PORTS &c.

LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

HATYIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL

AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying

His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this port as usual, taking Cargo

for the above Ports. Passenger accom-

modation in the connecting vessel, when

available, secured before departure from

Hongkong.

Six and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France

and London (arrangements) will be

conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to

Bombay and there transhipped to the

connecting Steamer for Marseilles and

London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until

1 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents

and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.

apply to

E. V. D. PARK,

Secretaries.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

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VISITORS TO TANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:

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APOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Venereal Diseases.

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REMEDIES

RIGAUD'S

KANANGA

OF JAPAN.

TONIC WATER



Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & C

PERFUMERS

8, rue Vivienne, Paris-France.

CUTICURA

HEALS

ECZEMA


Started with little pimples breaking out on little boy's head. Itched terribly causing him to scratch and make them bleed. Formed mass of eruptions all over head. Very little sleep. Tried several remedies without help. Then saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and thought we would get them. Now he is completely healed. From signed statement of Mrs. H. Fielding, 26, Bridgegate St., Green-gate, Salford, Lancs., Eng.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

WIRE-NAILS

Manufactured by



Steel and Wire Products.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

15

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

Particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the

ed.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR PASSENGERS TO SAIL

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" On 15th Feb. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGHONG" On 16th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENKING" On 17th Feb. 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KALFONG" On 18th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUNNING" On 20th Feb. Noon.
TUNGSAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHERPOO & TAIPEI	"HUNGHOV" On 20th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOV" On 22nd Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Southern Chinese Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 86

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN" — Capt. A. H. Stewart — TUESDAY, 18th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORRE...	23rd February.	30th March.	6th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA ...	14th Feb. 4 p.m.	4th March.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	8th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. & S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GOSNELL & DODD, at 19 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,333 tons SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU ... 12,333 tons WED. 19th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 tons SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons MON. 21st Mar. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU ... 8,000 tons SAT. 15th Feb.	
MOJI	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 tons WED. 18th Feb.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons SAT. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SADO MARU ... 12,580 tons SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 tons WED. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, HWAHWA, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

via

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 25th May, at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 322 and

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	15th Feb.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	23rd Feb. From Y'HAMA.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSEA MARU ...	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	22nd April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	28th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	22nd May, From Y'HAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	15,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU ...	11,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"SUMARTA MARU" Sunday 16th February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BURMA MARU" Thursday, 27th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 26th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 26th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th February, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Monday, 17th February, at 10 a.m.

"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA"

April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
105 Horse Street, Tel. 1943

Prince's Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Straits	Empress of Russia	16th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits and Bangkok	Katsura Maru	Saturday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Indu Maru	Saturday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Daitoku Maru	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hanoo	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenau	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Hinsung	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, Durban, Cape Town and India via Dhanushkodi	Sumatra Maru	Sunday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Keelung	Munda	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Amakusa Maru	Monday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Shengkiang	Monday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Haitan	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaifeng	Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Wellington and Tientsin	Sunway	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	Huachow	Thursday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tengchow	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	8.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Auteau, Hing Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)		
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samnei Shamchun	6.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok K	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 16th, at 12.14.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly over Indo-China; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.34 inches, against an average of 2.24 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (N.E. winds, moderate; fair)

Formosa Channel ... (North winds, fresh)

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

NOW ON SALE

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE \$6

"Daily Press" Office

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 16th to 21st February 1919.

HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of Month	Time	Height	Day of Month	Time	Height
Satur. 15	10 30	4.8	16	3 4	1.0
Sun. 16	10 30	4.8	17	3 4	1.0
Mon. 17	11 11	5.1	18	4 3	1.4
Tues. 18	11 34	5.3	19	4 3	1.4
Wed. 19	11 59	5.5	20	5 2	1.8
Thur. 20	12 08	5.6	21	6 19	2.0
Fri. 21	12 42	5.7	22	6 43	2.2
	0 19	5.5	23	6 43	2.1

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1918.

With Index, Price \$7.00.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	February 15th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	8/14
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	2/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/9
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4/25
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	75
Credit, at 60 days' sight	75
ON HONGKONG	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	145
ON MANILA	
On demand	163
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	183
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	189
ON HANKOW	
On demand	494
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	494
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.25 d.
GOLD LION, 100 Rs. per tal	\$44.80
SILVER, per oz.	49d.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders, at the Hongkong Hotel.

TO-NIGHT.

8.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.

8.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Saturday, Feb. 22nd.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders, at the City Hall.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

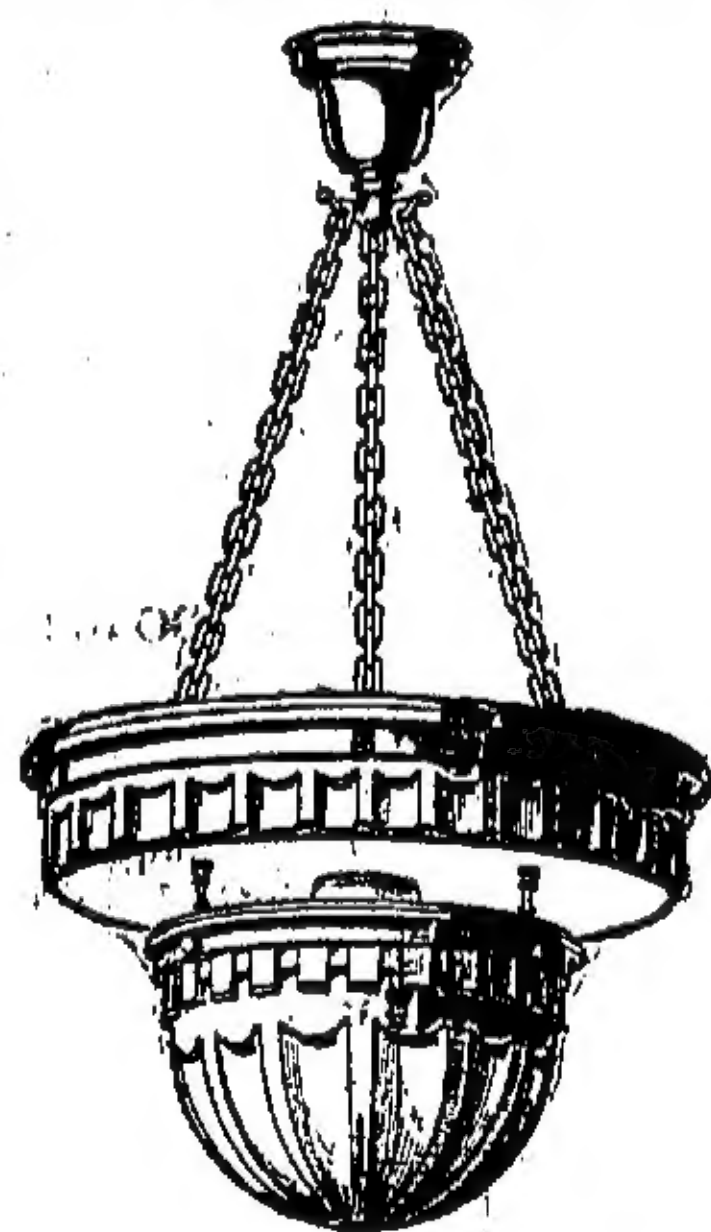
Hongkong Observatory, February 16th

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.13	30.15
Temperature	60	64	62
Humidity	88	71	72
Wind Direction	WNW	NNE	East
Force	1	1	4
Weather	0	1	—
Rain	0.02	—	—

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(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batambang	Montze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 21st 18 108

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINSE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Tachia, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyue, Ake.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1919. 152

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. 104

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Christy, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,000,000, at 2/— \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | F. V. D. Parr, Esq.

O. S. Gubley, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 662,500

Reserve Fund ... 660,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. 104